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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981 SHAWAL 5, 1401 A.H.

VOL. VI NO. 250

## OPEC sounds members on talks

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (R) — OPEC's secretariat said Tuesday it is consulting the 13 members of the oil-exporter group to gauge support for a proposal that is to convene an emergency meeting on the present glut in the world market.

African members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) suggested the meeting, proposing that it be held next Saturday.

But Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul-Karim told reporters in London last week that he, at least, would prefer mid-August.

The major African exporters, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, have been hit hardest by the glut: Western buyers have spurned millions of barrels of their oil because they decline to cut their price of around \$40 a barrel, OPEC's highest.

The buyer revolt is now spreading to the Middle East, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo who said Japanese refiners are threatening to stop shipping from Iran and Kuwait unless those countries slash prices.

The biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, has deliberately let the glut swell, refusing to cut its production of 10.25 million barrels per day (BPD), in a drive to bring down other OPEC prices nearer its own rate of \$32 a barrel.

The others refused to cut prices when OPEC last met in Geneva May 26. But according to *The Middle East Economic Survey* (MEES), there is now a growing mood in OPEC that a compromise is needed.

An OPEC spokesman said at least 10 members must support the proposal for a meeting before it can be held, adding that the secretariat did not expect to have the view of all members on this and on a date venue, until late this week.

Abdul-Karim mentioned Geneva or Vienna as likely meeting places.

## German jobless hit 1.25m mark

BONN, Aug. 4 (R) — West Germany Tuesday announced a sharp rise in unemployment and a fall in industrial production as government talks continued on whether to levy a special income surtax to finance the creation of more jobs.

Federal labor office statistics showed the number out of work rose by 120,500 last month to 1.25 million or 5.3 percent of the labor force, the highest July total for 29 years. Josef Stigl, president of the labor office, said the rise in unemployment was extraordinarily large for the time of year and all signs were that the economy would weaken further.

The economics ministry later provided further evidence of the gloomy state of West Germany's economy with figures showing industrial production fell by a seasonally adjusted 3.6 percent in June after rising by almost one percent in May. Finance Minister Hans Matthaeus meanwhile reported that the government was still undecided about the "difficult problem" of whether to levy an income surtax.

Matthaeus, in an interview with the illustrated weekly *Stern*, said the immediate effect of such a tax would be to endanger jobs since it would hike money out of the economy and cut the demand. The creation of new jobs through investment incentives financed by the tax would come only at a later stage.

The surtax was proposed by the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) in recent budget talks with its junior coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party (FDP). The government agreed last Thursday to most of a \$7.2 billion savings program designed to slow the growth of federal spending next year and reduce borrowing.

But Matthaeus is still seeking some \$1.1 billion in savings from other ministers, having obtained the economics ministry's agreement late Monday to cut its spending by \$480 million to \$1.8 billion in 1982.

The economics ministry says it will cut aid to the coal industry to \$600 million next year from \$1.1 billion this year. Much of this aid is used to subsidize sales of coking coal to the steel industry, offsetting the price difference between domestic coal and cheaper imported coal.

## Pope undergoes tests for second operation

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 4 (R) — Pope John Paul, recovering from an assassination attempt on May 13, underwent clinical tests Tuesday in preparation for a second stomach operation, the Vatican spokesman said. The operation is intended to restore full function to the Pope's lower intestines, bypassed during emergency surgery after he was shot in St. Peter's Square by a Turkish extremist.

The spokesman, Father Romeo Panzica, said the tests began Monday. He said he could not confirm or deny that the operation would take place Wednesday, as suggested by some church sources.

The Pope's doctor at Rome's Gemelli Hospital said Saturday he had fully recovered from the viral infection he contracted in June and that surgery would be performed later this month after the tests.



6,000 flights grounded

## Air staff ignores Reagan's ultimatum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — U.S. air traffic controllers pressed on with their national strike Tuesday despite a "return to work or be fired" order from President Reagan and a judge's threat to fine them up to a \$100,000 for each hour of its illegal walkout.

About 6,000 of the country's 14,000 domestic flights were grounded Monday when the controllers ignored a law banning strikes by government employees and walked out for more pay and fringe benefits. District Judge Harold Greene Monday night ordered the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) to return to work by 8 p.m. (2400 GMT) Tuesday night or be fined. He said the fine would be \$100,000 for each hour of its illegal walkout. But PATCO President Robert Poll said the strike would go on.

Earlier, President Reagan said that if the controllers did not return to work within 48 hours, they would be fired and replaced. The PATCO response — "It does not change our position." Airline sources said a prolonged strike could cost the industry up to \$100 million and the U.S. economy \$250 million a day.

International and long-distance domestic flights were given priority Monday under direction from supervisors, non-union workers and military controllers. But some flights were delayed up to six hours. Several major airlines went to court in New York seeking a \$50,000 an hour fine against the union. Trans World Airlines said it had to cancel at least 284 flights at a cost of \$7 million. United Airlines reported cancellation of 301 flights for a loss of \$4 million. American Airlines canceled 240 flights for an estimated loss of \$2.4 million.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the aim was to keep 50 percent of international flights and flights over 500 miles operational. Government officials said 70 percent of PATCO's 15,500 members were on strike. The Justice Department said it had won temporary court orders against strikers in more than 30 cities and was ready to proceed with criminal charges against 22 regional union officials.

But Judge Greene rejected a government call for Poll's arrest and the union chief said shrewdly: "The question is — will the strike continue? The answer is 'yes'."

The Pentagon said that more than 200 military air traffic controllers were made available Monday and about 700 were on call for possible service. "This nation will not be held hostage," Federal Aviation Administrator J. Lynn Helms said. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said the government had applications from 9,000 people for air controller jobs and if union members were fired, training of their replacements could begin quickly.

Controllers, who earn an average of \$32,000 a year, recently rejected a 42-month package of wages and benefits, costing the government \$40 million.

One union official commented about the president's threat: "If he figures on firing 13,000 controllers to solve the problem, he's in for a very rude awakening. It won't take two to three years to hire enough controllers to get the air travel system back to the way it is now."

A group of 55 senators served notice that they would block approval of any congressional allocation to cover a pay increase for the controllers, who are demanding a reduction of their work week from 40 to 32 hours and pay increases that would bring the total cost to the government to at least \$500 million a year. The government has offered \$40 million.

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**In Eastern Province****UPM to set up technical institute**

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — The University of Petroleum and Minerals plans to set up a technical research institute over a 30,000 square meters area to serve the Kingdom's development, according to Dr. Abdullah Bakr, the university's vice-chancellor.

Dr. Bakr was quoted by *Oka* Tuesday as saying that more than 500 scientists will work at the institute to find suitable solution to problems arising from a lack of expertise. He said that the projects already carried out by the university are many. They have turned the UPM into the first integrated university in the Arab world. Its lecture halls, classes, laboratories, central library, computer center, housing complexes for students and professors in addition to other facilities cover a six-sq.-kilometer area and make it the second biggest university in the Arab world.



Dr. Abdullah Bakr

The vice-chancellor added that the present student city is being reconstructed and expanded to cope with the increasing number of undergraduates. He said that as soon as results of the secondary school certificate (equivalent of GCE) are announced, test centers will be set up throughout the Kingdom to interview applicants. To qualify for the test, applicants must have obtained 85 percent of the total marks in their GCE, in case they come from the arts section.

Bakr said he was proud that Saudi Arabia had succeeded in establishing the necessary infrastructure for economic development and progress. "We must now concentrate on technique, natural sciences, applied sciences and engineering to create additional scientific research institutions, without which a country can not achieve the much desired progress."

For Saudi Arabian applicants only			TEST CENTERS											
Center	Location	Date	Time	Personnel Interview	Center	Location	Date	Time	Personnel Interview					
Dhahran II	UPM block 11	8/8/81	09.00	9.10/8/81	Dhahran I	UPM block 11	13/7/81	21.00	15.16/7/81	Riyadh	Public Administration Institute	18/7/81	21.00	20.21/7/81
Taif	Taqaf Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/8/81	Jeddah	Al-Thahr Model School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/7/81	King Abd Al Aziz Secondary School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/7/81	
Madinah	Taqaf Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/8/81	Makkah	King Abd Al Aziz Secondary School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/7/81					
Qasim	Ussirah Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/8/81										
Dhahran III	UPM block 11	22/9/81	09.00	23/9/81										

NOTE: Graduates of the secondary school's science section will be examined in chemistry, mathematics, physics and English language at secondary school level. Those of the arts section will be examined in mathematics and English.

**Hajrah denies phone work halted**

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Taif Mayor Dr. Hassan Hajrah has denied that the telephone extension project in Taif had been halted. In an interview with *Oka* Tuesday, he said that the company carrying out the project was only asked to present a timetable for its digging operations; but it failed to submit the same to the municipality.

Hajrah said that Taif was undergoing a face-lift without affecting the landscape or damaging the environment. Embellishment projects include a fountain off airport road, he said adding that the Sulaimaniah project will be implemented in stages and that the King has approved the construction of a ring road.



Hassan Hajrah

**COMMENT**

By Yahya Al-Attar  
*Oka*

Governor of Makkah Prince Majed had called upon the people to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr by organizing popular functions in Makkah, Taif, Jeddah and in other towns of the Western Province. The call received a big response from the public and, with the assistance and encouragement from the municipalities, feasts and soirees were held in most places providing opportunity for citizens and expatriates to rejoice in a family atmosphere. These revelries, in fact, symbolized the meanings of brotherhood and cordiality and kindled the faces with mirth and glee.

The active participation by many citizens, including a number of artistes, in

varied cultural and folkloric programs demonstrated a complete harmony with the spirit of the royal call for such functions. Beside fulfilling Prince Majed's great desire for popular functions, the occasion showed the extent to which the feelings and sentiments of the leadership and the people interacted with each other.

Not only this, the royal patronage of the celebrations created a deep impact on every individual who noticed that a person like Prince Majed with host of official responsibilities worked indefatigably to bring happiness to the people of the region. He considered it his duty to make available all the means of welfare and happiness for the people under the directives of the country's wise leadership.

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — The general economic development plan of the UAE aims at creating economic equilibrium among the seven member-emirates to achieve a uniformity of the standard of urban development among them.

This is reflected in the annual report of the planning ministry on the federal government projects in each of the emirates. It says federal projects in the past year in Abu Dhabi cost DH. 1,203 billion, Dubai DH. 536 million, Sharjah DH. 798 million, Ajman DH. 403 million, Umm Al Quwain DH. 510 million, Ras Al Khaimah DH. 1,077 billion and Fujairah DH. 1,422 billion. Work on all these projects started during the 1980 budget period.

Fujairah occupies the first position in terms of allocation, reflecting a greater attention paid by the federal government to the development of the eastern coast. The figures indicate that allocations for Abu Dhabi and Dubai emirates are relatively small because



Prince Saud Al-Faisal

**Prince Saud starts tour of L. America**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal will start a 12-day tour of Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil Wednesday at the invitation of the foreign ministers of the three countries.

Prince Saud, who attended a two-day conference in Cancun, Mexico, of foreign ministers of 22 industrialized and developing countries, flies to Caracas Wednesday for a two-day visit. He will then visit Argentina Aug. 10 to 12, from where he will proceed to Brazil for a two-day visit.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Premier Shafiq Al-Wazzan received a verbal message from Prince Saud in Beirut Monday.

The message was communicated by the Kingdom's Charge d'Affaires Hussein Abu Nemi during his meeting with the foreign ministry's secretary general, Kusrawan Lubki.

**FROM THE GULF**

more attention was paid to the other emirates and because most of other developmental projects were carried out by the local government of the two emirates.

In Fujairah, electricity and water ministry projects cost DH. 359 million, the ministry of health DH. 190 million, the ministry of communications DH. 652 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 53 million, the ministry of justice, Islamic affairs and endowments DH. 23 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 15 million, the ministry of labor DH. 3 million and of the ministry of public works and housing DH. 116 million.

In Ras Al-Khaimah, low cost houses are being built at a cost of DH. 30 million, while the projects of the ministry of justice, Islamic affairs and endowments reached DH. 23 million. The ministry of information and culture spent DH. 10 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 707 million and of the ministry of communications DH. 420 million.

In Sharjah the ministry of education and youth is carrying out projects costing DH. 265 million, the ministry of health DH. 171 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 176 million, the ministry of communications DH. 268 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 22 million, the ministry of justice DH. 3 million and the ministry of agriculture DH. 8 million.

In Ajman, the projects of the ministry of communications totaled DH. 112 million, the ministry of electricity and water, DH. 195 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 37 million, the ministry of health DH. 14 million, the ministry of public works DH. 18 million and of the ministry of justice DH. 15 million.

In Umm Al Quwain, the ministry of communications has undertaken projects costing DH. 168 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 212 million, the ministry of health DH. 50 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 49 million, the ministry of justice DH. 6 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 8 million and the ministry of agriculture DH. 1 million.

In Abu Dhabi, the projects of the ministry of education cost DH. 445 million and those of the ministry of information and culture DH. 138 million, the ministry of health DH. 9 million, the ministry of justice DH. 77 million, the ministry of agriculture DH. 23 million and the ministry of public works and housing DH. 20 million.

In Dubai the cost of federal projects amounted to DH. 536 million, seven percent of the total cost of the federal government development schemes. The cost of the projects of the ministry of education and youth in Dubai was DH. 301 million, the ministry of health DH. 156 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 14 million, the ministry of agriculture DH. 6 million, the ministry of communications DH. 23 million and the ministry of public works and housing DH. 16 million.

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — Meitar Al-Youmeh, foreign minister of Mali, arrives here Aug. 15 on a three-day visit at the invitation of Rashid Abdullah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

While here, the minister will hold talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations, current situation in the Middle East, Afro-Arab co-operation, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest.

**PLO praises Kingdom's role**

RIYADH, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chief of Islamic Department Ihsan Salaha (Abu Taufiq) Modnay commended the role Saudi Arabia has been playing in support of the Palestinian issue.

He described the Kingdom's moves in support of PLO as "positive and responsible", and said it deserved appreciation from all Palestinians loyal to their cause. The Palestinians leader, in an interview with *Oka*, said hostile remarks against the Kingdom would harm the Palestinian cause.

**King receives Eid greetings**

TAIF, Aug. 4 (SPA) — King Khalid Tuesday received a congratulatory cable from President Seyni Konaré of Niger on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr.

In his cable, the Niger leader wished happiness for the monarch and lasting welfare and prosperity for the people of Saudi Arabia.

**Yamani leaves for U.S.**

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Information Minister, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, has left for the United States by the end of last week to undergo medical check-up.

**Prayer Times**

Wednesday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:30	4:27	3:58	3:42	4:06	4:33
Dhuhr	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Asr	3:46	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:14
Magrib	6:59	7:04	6:36	6:25	6:49	7:22
Isha	8:29	8:34	8:06	7:55	8:19	8:53

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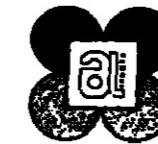


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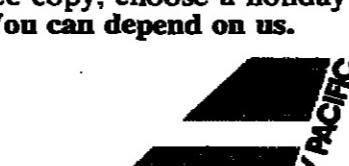
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The Swiss Group

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دكتور العامل

# Reagan-Sadat talks on M.E. begin today

By William Bray  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — When Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrives here Tuesday for his first face-to-face meeting with President Ronald Reagan, he will discuss complex issues of the Middle East with a beginner. The talks begin Wednesday.

Reagan has been preoccupied during the first seven months of his presidency with domestic issues. He has directed his efforts toward establishing a solid base on political and economic issues before launching into the international arena of the Middle East. So far, Reagan "has been spared the deep immersion (in Middle East issues)" until this week, said one high level desk officer in the State Department who briefed reporters last week on Sadat's visit. "There are a lot of buzz words and code words that are known by those who play the game better than initiates like Reagan," said the State Department official. Translated, Reagan has to learn much.

Sadat will have at least three things on his mind when he begins his discussions with Reagan — the Palestinian autonomy talks, American economic assistance, and broad prospects for the maintenance of peace in the region. Reagan has said that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank are neither obstacles to peace nor illegal, according to the

## Pakistan outlaws ambush police; 8 die, 11 injured

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (AP) — Eight officers of the Sind police force were killed and 11 wounded in an encounter with outlaws Monday night in the Jacobabad district of Sind province, 960 kms northwest of Karachi, police said. One dacoit was killed, and several wounded dacoit bandits were taken away when the group escaped.

According to Karachi police, a large force of officers surrounded a village in Jacobabad district, after police had received a tip that a gang of dacoits wanted by police was hiding in the village. There was an exchange of fire between police and the bandits that lasted several hours.

## Nonaligned panel to assess bomb damage in Beirut

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Organization of Nonaligned Countries has agreed to send a fact-finding mission to Beirut to assess the damage inflicted by recent Israeli bombings on the city, organization officials have said.

The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned movement, which met here Monday, acted upon a request by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The request was passed on to the meeting by deputy PLO observer to the U.N. Hassan A. Abdel Rahman. A similar request by Arafat that a U.N. Palestinian Rights Committee mission visit Beirut was not acted on due to differences among committee members over chairmanship of the meeting.

Committee vice chairman Farid Zarif of Afghanistan was scheduled to preside over the meeting. But Pakistani representative Niaz Naik objected to Zarif's chairmanship because of the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan. Naik said his delegation could not go along with a meeting presided over by "a representative of a regime" his country did not recognize.

The nonaligned mission is expected to be made up of representatives of India, Guyana, Yugoslavia and one member from Africa. Some suggested that any report that might emerge from the investigations be used in a campaign against Israel in the three-month fall session of U.N. General Assembly.

## BRIEFS

GUATEMALA CITY, (UPI) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali ended four-day official visit to Guatemala Monday evening which a technical and scientific cooperation agreement was signed. Ghali flew on to Colombia as part of his Latin American tour.

UNITED NATIONS, (AP) — A UN spokesman told reporters here Monday that the correct U.N. estimate of those killed in last week's Iranian earthquake was 1,500 people, not 8,000 as he had said Thursday.

NICOSIA, (AP) — A four-man nonaligned peace commission is scheduled to arrive in Tehran Thursday to study the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war, the official Iranian news agency, Pars reported.

ATHENS, (R) — A hitherto unknown group calling itself "the Blue Archer" has claimed responsibility for a number of forest and farmland fires in Greece over the last three days, police said Tuesday.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Some 300 tons of cotton aboard an Israeli ship in the southern port of Eilat burst into flames twice Monday, ZIM Shipping Company said.

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## Mayor questioned for interview

# Israel bans PLO funds for West Bank

TELEGRAM, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — The military government Monday interrogated a Palestinian mayor in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and banned Palestine Liberation Organization funds from the area in a crackdown on contacts between the PLO and West Bank Palestinians.

The military government questioned Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, about an interview he granted *Al-Farq* newspaper and released him on a \$833 bond. Khalaf is quoted by *The East Jerusalem* newspaper as saying the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people. He called on the West Bank citizens to rebel against Israeli military authority and said Israel's war against Palestinians in Lebanon has strengthened

Khalaf's will to fight.

Khalaf was brought to the police under a military regulation reissued last week that bans Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from voicing support for the PLO. In a further effort to sever contact between Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and the PLO, the military government said it was "banning funds from the joint Jordan-PLO Committee in Amman. The blockage of funds from Jordan could lead to deterioration of services in the occupied territory since 60 percent of municipal operating budgets and 100 percent of their development funds come from the committee."

Khalaf said that under the U.N. Human

Rights Charter, he has the right to speak out, and insisted he was misquoted in the article. He also said that Israeli military censors who review all material could have deleted parts of the interview, but had not done so. "When I gave my opinion, it was published in the paper, but it went through the military censor, so I am not responsible for what was published and am free to say what I want."

Khalaf recently returned from abroad where he was seeking medical care for serious leg injuries suffered last year when his car was bombed by Israelis. He lost a foot in the incident. A military spokesman claimed that Khalaf was held responsible for his statements.

## India denies Pakistan allegation

# U.N. envoy resumes Afghan talks in Karachi

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Tuesday on the first leg of an Asian tour aimed at negotiating a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. The envoy later met with Pakistan Foreign Minister Aga Shahi.

He said he plans to visit Kabul Thursday for a two-day stay, and will go to Iran as soon as he receives approval from Tehran. Cuellar told reporters upon his arrival here that his main objective was to promote discussions among all concerned parties. He had not brought any specific proposals, he said.

Meantime, he will push for the inclusion of the PLO in future talks to expand the concept of autonomy to include not only the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank but also the land which is at stake.

U.N. efforts to work out a political settlement in Afghanistan leading to the withdrawal of an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops

there have been bogged down mainly by Afghanistan's demand for bilateral talks between Afghanistan and its two neighbors, Pakistan and Iran, want the three countries to sit down together at the same table under U.N. supervision.

Cuellar may also hold talks with President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq before visiting Kabul. Pakistan and Afghanistan told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier this month that they wanted Cuellar to resume his mission despite lack of progress last April.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, a foreign office spokesman denied Pakistani press reports that Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao had a secret meeting with Afghan President Babrak Karmal during the former's official visit to Moscow last month. Describing the reports as "a figment of motivated imagination," the spokesman said they appeared to

be part of a campaign by the "censored Pakistani press" during the last two or three weeks to give currency to such "misinformation about India on different issues."

The reports had alleged that Rao and Karmal had discussed the possibility of evolving a joint strategy toward Pakistan. They also agreed that in case of a world conference being held on Afghanistan, the "Mujahidin" should be kept out, the reports added.

The spokesman recalled a Pakistani press report last week which suggested that India was in consultation with Israel to prepare an attack on the nuclear facility in Pakistan, similar to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center in early June. He warned that dissemination of such "incorrect and unfounded" information by Pakistan could affect the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

On the fighting front, the anti-communist rebels ambushed a Soviet and Afghan government convoy in Logar Province, destroying at least two tanks and 10 trucks carrying ammunition to the southeastern city of Gardez.

## American-Arabs protest ABC film

By Jeannette Garrett  
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 — For the second time in four months, the ABC television network is the subject of a protest campaign from the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). This time the target is a "20/20" program titled "If you were the president" to be aired Thursday. The show explores how the president of the United States and his advisers might respond to a "terrorist attack" from a group called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The national ADC headquarters and

local chapters, including Houston, are waging a letter writing and telegram campaign against the network and local ABC affiliates to prevent the show from being aired. According to the coordinator of the Houston chapter of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the local ABC affiliate, while sympathizing with ADC's viewpoint, will air the show because "it is a network decision."

It was only four months ago that the ABC 20/20 show "The Unholy War" drew a similar response from the ADC for presenting what the committee felt was a biased account of the Middle East conflict.

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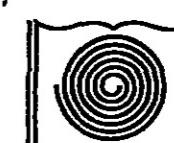
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# U.S. fires Explorer satellites into orbit

VANDBERG, California, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Two Explorer satellites have been sent into orbit by a Delta missile fired from the Vandenberg Air Base, 225 kms northwest of Los Angeles. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported.

The satellites, *Explorer A* and *Explorer B*, were launched at 0956 GMT Monday for a two-year space mission aimed at examining the effects of the sun on the earth's atmosphere, a NASA spokesman said.

Monday's launching, the first of two planned from the Vandenberg base this year, was postponed three times last week due to a computer malfunction, poor atmospheric conditions and a technical incident on one of the backup planes.

Meanwhile, astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly, who will become the first space travelers in history to fly in a used spaceship, said Monday all systems are go for the launch of America's second space shuttle flight, scheduled for Sept. 30.

Their ship, the *Columbia*, carried the nation into the age of reusable spacecraft last April when John Young and Robert Crippen rode it into orbit from a launch pad at Cape Canaveral and then landed it like an airplane in the California desert three days later.

Engle and Truly told a news conference at the Johnson Space Center in Texas that everything is going smoothly for *Columbia*'s second flight. They will stay in earth orbit two days longer than Young and Crippen did and will carry a heavier load. Otherwise, they said, their mission will be essentially the same as before.

"If we get up and back down all right I will consider that pretty successful," said Engle, the flight commander. The astronauts will test a mechanical arm that will extend from the payload and be controlled inside the cockpit. It is equipped to "grapple" certain objects that are fitted with stems.

*Columbia*'s payload also will contain equipment for five "earth resources" experiments designed to show the commercial adaptability of the shuttle. It will fly upside down and forward relative to the earth during these experiments, which include a special radar that NASA says could detect mineral resources, including oil, from space.

Another experiment will scan the ocean, note color differences and could locate schools of fish or possible effects of pollution.

## For public service Indonesian gets Magsaysay award

MANILA, Aug. 4 (AP) — An Indonesian woman who helped organize private and government agencies into a nationwide effort to help her nation's least fortunate has been named winner of the Ramon Magsaysay award for public service. Mrs. A. H. Nasution, chairman of Indonesia's National Council on Social Welfare, is one of five persons to receive awards considered as Asia's version of the Nobel Prize. The foundation is named after the late Philippine president who died in a plane crash in 1957. Mrs. Nasution and other awardees each received a cash prize of \$20,000.

Indian physician Pramud Karan Sethi, developer of life-like artificial limbs for Indian peasants, earlier was named winner for community leadership. Awards in three other categories — government service, international understanding and journalism and literature — were yet to be announced.

Mrs. Nasution is recognized for leading the volunteer movement in Indonesia and for gaining cooperation among civic and

religious groups, schools and government agencies to provide social services, the award announcement said. She and her associates organized the National Council which now includes governmental groups, provincial coordinating councils, schools with social work programs and national government agencies.

The council helps recruit volunteer workers and experts, organizing workshops, collecting funds and distributing donated food, clothing and medicine. It aids orphans, the blind, the mentally ill, the aged, lepers, cripples and other handicapped with a staff of 15 paid workers and 55 volunteers.

"Through her energy, initiative and vision, Mrs. Nasution has infused her colleagues in their own organizations with purpose and professionalism," the award foundation board of trustees said, adding, "much remains to be done, but the cadre of social workers she inspires now have tools to aid Indonesia's least fortunate."

## Fall in Viet exodus recorded

BANGKOK, Aug. 4 (AP) — The number of Vietnamese "boat people" arriving in Thai camps in July fell to 215, a drop of more than 90 percent from the average monthly total so far this year, according to United Nations figures.

The July figure was down from 2,667 in June and down from an average of 2,570 in the first six months of 1981, the regional office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said. A spokesman attributed the decline mainly to unfavorable sailing weather, especially monsoon-churned seas.

Thailand announced new measures last month to curb the six-year flow of refugees from the Communist-ruled Indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including an Aug. 15 cut-off date for "boat people" to be settled abroad.

## U.S. blamed for Zimbabwe killing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The head of an anti-apartheid group here said that the United States has known for some time about an alleged South African plan to liquidate exiled black opposition leaders.

Randall Robinson, executive director of Trans-Africa, said the Ronald Reagan administration had the alleged information well before the murder in Zimbabwe last Friday of Joe Gqabi, 52, a leader of a nationalist group fighting for black majority rule in South Africa. Zimbabwean officials have blamed the slaying of the African National Congress (ANC) leader on the South African government.

Robinson said classified U.S. Defense

Department intelligence reports revealed that the South African government recently assembled an assassination squad to kill South African ANC leaders living in exile in neighboring countries.

"Top secret intelligence reports prove that Defense Department officials knew of the South African assassination plans long before the murder of Mr. Gqabi, yet the United States did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plans," he said. "This renders the United States complicit in this killing and those that may follow." Robinson added he learned of the intelligence reports about three weeks ago.

Sihanouk supports Khmers

## Sihanouk supports Khmers

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The question of Khmer Rouge participation in a coalition of Cambodian fronts opposed to the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime dominated a meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann Monday.

The hour-long discussion with Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), was held at the



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

prince's home in the southern French village of Mouans, near Cannes. The two were meeting for the first time in 11 years.

Sihanouk agreed to support Son Sann's efforts to form a government of national coalition. But to the surprise of political observers, he refused to associate himself with a statement proposed by Son Sann "condemning and rejecting" the Khmer Rouge. Sihanouk in the past has sharply condemned what he called "the Khmer Rouge genocide."

Observers were also surprised that the prince did not immediately agree to become head of state in Cambodia again if Son Sann succeeds in forming a government of national coalition.

The coalition would apparently link up the KPNLF, using Sihanouk's National United Front for an "independent, neutral, peaceful and cooperative Cambodia," and the Khmer Rouge.

The two men were also looking for official recognition of each other's fronts. Son Sann's recent comments that Sihanouk should renounce forming his new movement reportedly irritated the prince's entourage.

One of the unforeseen passenger in the statement Monday by Sihanouk is that: "If Mr. Son Sann does not agree to call himself a Sihanoukist, he will lose all royalist support."

## In southern Italy Greek statues find permanent home

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy Aug. 4 (AP) — Italy's stars of the summer — two fifth century bronze warriors dredged up from the Ionian Sea — were welcomed to their permanent home Monday by three government ministers.

The "Riace bronzes," which some believe are the only known work of Greek sculptor Phidias, were found by divers off southern Italy nine years ago. They went on display in Florence and later at Rome's Palazzo dei Conservatori, drawing thousands of tourists who waited for hours under the hot sun for a brief look at them.

The life-size figures, which weigh close to 1,000 pounds each, were secretly trucked down to this southern city on the Messina strait after the townspeople of Riace

antibody-making pattern ready so that in case there is an invasion at a real virus, the body can field an army of antibodies to repel it...

The results obtained by the team from UCSF and the University of Washington are to be described at an international congress of virology in Strasbourg, France. The group included Valenzuela, William Rutter and Angelica Medina in San Francisco and Gustave Ammerer and Benjamin Hall in Seattle, Washington.

## Pop group to split

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Abba, widely regarded as the world's top pop music group, plans to split up for good within about two years, the magazine *Woman* reported Tuesday. The Swedish quartet will go on no more major tours, it said.

The two couples who make up Abba — Bjorn and Agnetha, Benny and Anni-Joy — both are divorced. *Woman* quoted them as saying that there are no longer financial reasons for them to stay together.

It quoted Bjorn as saying: "I expect we'll be together for more than two years, but that will be the tops. The end is in sight. I can't imagine our touring again, certainly not a city-by-city tour in Austria, Europe, Asia or America."

The magazine said the other three group members agreed with his assessment.

## Brady suffers fit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Former White House spokesman James S. Brady (40), wounded in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, suffered a serious epileptic fit in hospital here Monday, the White House announced.

Doctors had to administer an anaesthetic to halt the attack.

# Saudi business

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Not only the Kingdom's oil but its mines too have a significant record. In an interview with Younis Muhammad Isaac, Deputy Minister for Mines Ghazi Sultan talks about the generous financial incentives offered to foreign companies for exploration and outlines some of the mining work done by the companies.



Bahrain has taken over the advanced telecommunications company Cable and Wireless. The British company will keep 40 per cent of the shares and the Bahrain government and its nominees will claim the rest. Louise Denver reports on the takeover.

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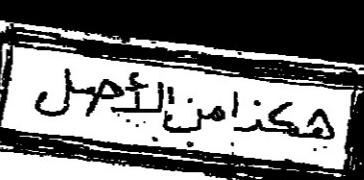
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# S. raps delivery warship to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The State Department, confirming delivery of newest and biggest warship that the Soviet Union has yet sent to Cuba, has said its placement is a demonstration of "Cuban and Soviet disregard" for stability in the Caribbean.

Department spokesman Dean Fischer said Monday a 2,300-ton Koni-class frigate is one of several weapons systems in Cuba's inventory which enable Cuba to project power far

## Soviet offer on missiles turned down

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The United States, supported by its Atlantic allies, has once again rejected Soviet proposals for a moratorium on the planned deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe starting in 1983.

A high-level American expert here, who requested anonymity, defended the stance, saying: "The common element of all Soviet moratorium proposals is that the Soviets would preserve their massive existing force while the allies would be denied the right to respond."

He added that the statement Monday following a meeting here of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) special consultative group. The meeting, chaired by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, was to work on clarifying NATO's position on planned Soviet-U.S. Eurostrategic arms limitations talks, which U.S. President Ronald Reagan has promised will start between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 this year.

"moreover," the American official said, "because Soviet proposals would not limit forces that can strike Europe from beyond the Urals, they would not actually limit the long-range threat. Soviet proposals contain no evidence of a sincere Soviet willingness to negotiate effective limitations, much less reductions."

Pointing to the 250 Soviet SS-20 missiles already deployed, he said the threat to allies "has increased at an alarming rate" and that the Soviet advantage is now four to one over NATO. Nevertheless, he said, "the United States, fully supported by its allies, is resolved to make every effort to bring the Soviets to negotiate in earnest."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in September in New York to set a firm date for opening talks. The consultative group will meet again both before and after Haig's meeting.

The American official also said that Washington was "very impressed" with statements by French President Francois Mitterrand and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson supporting the alliance. "These declarations have been in our view very helpful," he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda Tuesday denounced as "extremely dangerous and irresponsible" a series of Western war exercises in the South and North Atlantic involving NATO and non-NATO countries.

"The naval exercises Ocean Venture '81 organized by the United States and involving countries not belonging to this aggressive bloc (NATO) — Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay — is a provocative and rude show of force on the part of the United States," Pravda said.

## W. Germany rejects U.S. criticism

BONN, Aug. 4 (AFP) — West German deputy government spokesman Lothar Ruehl has rejected criticism voiced by the United States on West Germany's proposed defense cuts as "unwarranted in both tone and substance."

At a press conference here Monday, Ruehl noted that since 1970, the defense budget had risen per year by an average of 2.6 percent in real terms, only slightly less than the 3 percent target defined by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1978.

Ruehl said it was highly unlikely that criticism voiced by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger would bring about changes in the government's defense budget proposals which come up for final cabinet review next

beyond Cuba's shores. "Cuba's already bulging arsenal has reached a level far in excess of Cuba's legitimate defense needs," Fischer said, adding that Soviet-supplied weaponry is "posing a threat to shipping in the Caribbean as well as intimidating and endangering Cuba's neighbors."

On Friday, defense officials said the frigate was sighted under tow in the Mediterranean while flying the Cuban flag. They said the vessel is considerably smaller than the newest classes of U.S. destroyers and frigates but that its addition to Cuba's fleet marks a major improvement in the country's naval forces.

The Soviets reportedly supplied Cuba with 15 naval vessels last year, including one Foxtrot-class diesel-powered submarine.

Fischer said Soviet assistance has transformed the Cuban armed forces from a home defense force to the best equipped military establishment in Latin America with mobility and significant offensive capability.

He added that Cuba has a far higher ratio of its population under arms than any other Latin American country and that the Cuban armed forces are the largest in Latin America except for Brazil. Fischer's statement was the second by the administration in the past four days about Soviet military aid to Cuba.

Last Thursday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Moscow is shipping arms to Cuba in near record levels testifying to before a U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee hearing. Haig said that Soviet deliveries to Cuba during the first seven months of this year were more than twice the volume delivered during all of 1980.

In an interview published last week, Haig said 40,000 tons of "sophisticated" Soviet weapons had been shipped to Cuba so far this year.

Officials believe a hard-line policy against Cuba would enjoy substantial support in the Caribbean and in Latin America. Many countries in this area, including several which previously sought friendly relations with Cuba, now are openly hostile to Cuban President Fidel Castro, according to the officials.

Reagan administration irritation with Cuba was aggravated last week when Castro suggested the CIA may have been responsible for an epidemic of dengue fever in Cuba, which has claimed more than 100 lives and caused sickness to more than 250,000 persons. The State Department said the allegation was "totally without foundation."

Castro made the accusation nine days after the Commerce Department authorized the shipment of a pesticide to combat the disease.

## Aground tanker towed out to sea

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 4 (AFP) — A Greek tanker that ran aground here Monday carrying 147,000 tons of crude was refloated Wednesday without causing any pollution. A spokesman for the U.S. oil company Exxon, owners of the cargo, said that anti-pollution vessels had been on hand but had not been required.

The tanker, the *Melpomene*, was towed out to sea by eight tugs, and frogmen were examining the hull Tuesday for possible damage. Frogmen were also to examine three underwater gas pipes between the Isle of Wight and the south coast. A first inspection at low tide showed no sign that they had been damaged by the ship.

In another incident, one passenger died of a heart attack Monday when an excursion cruiser with 400 persons aboard ran aground off South Wales.

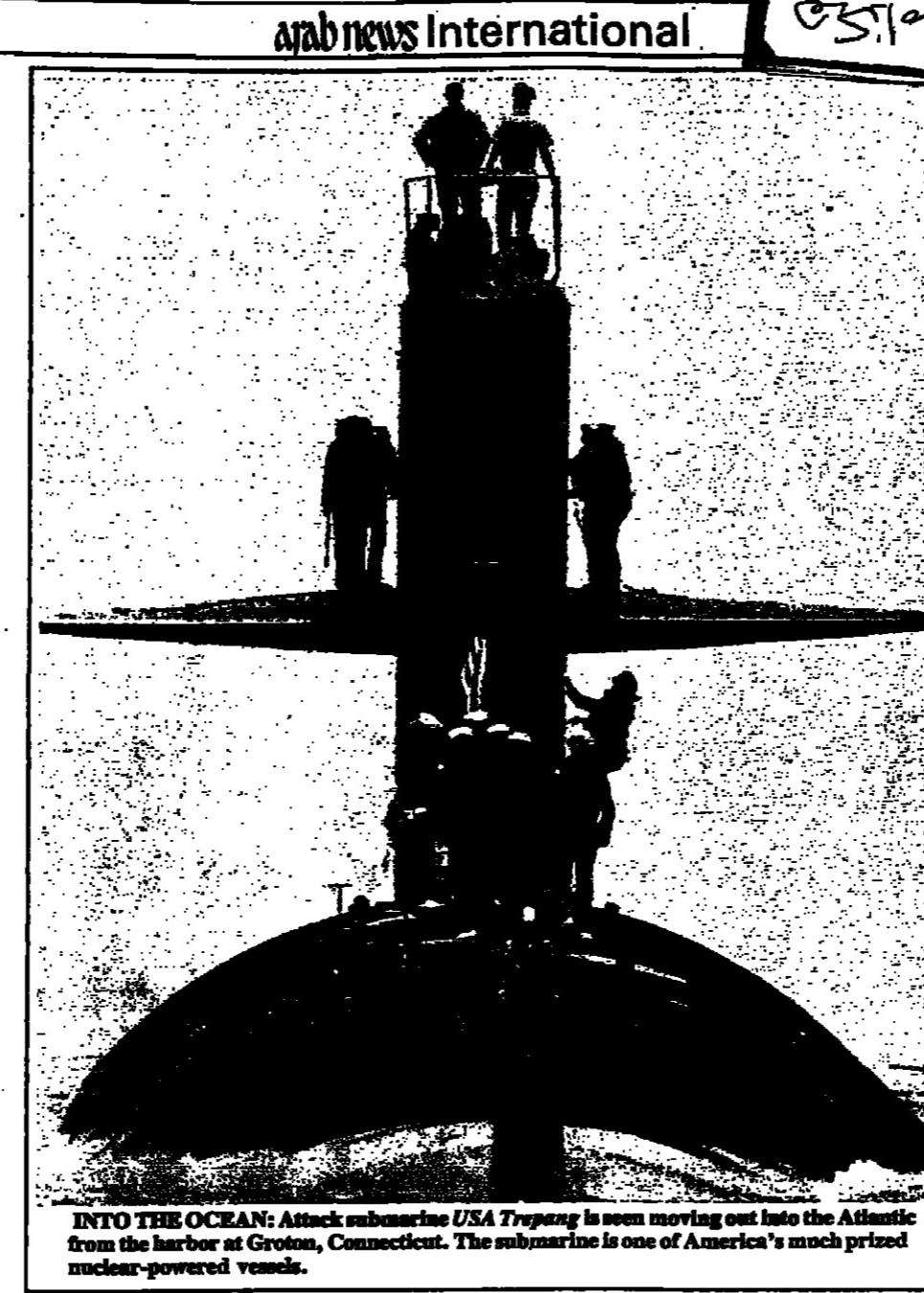
## September

The spokesman also underscored the current effectiveness of the West German Army, whose manpower, he said, could be boosted in time of crisis from 500,000 to nearly two million men in 72 hours.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass Tuesday accused the United States of interfering in the internal affairs of West Germany and other Western European nations. Sparking the Soviet attack were comments by Caspar Weinberger, who expressed disappointment at West Germany's defense plans.

"Dealing with the government of a sovereign country like a school child at fault, Weinberger demanded that the Helmut Schmidt cabinet realize the necessity of reinforcing NATO's central front further," TASS said.

Ruehl said it was highly unlikely that criticism voiced by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger would bring about changes in the government's defense budget proposals which come up for final cabinet review next



INTO THE OCEAN: Attack submarine USA *Trepang* is seen moving out into the Atlantic from the harbor at Groton, Connecticut. The submarine is one of America's much prized nuclear-powered vessels.

### Victim threatened

## Police solve French murder

MARSEILLE, Southern France, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Police believe they have solved the mysterious "Marseille massacre" of July 19 at Auriol, north of here, when police inspector Jacques Massie, wife, son, in-laws and a friend were slain. The killers took away the bodies and police had to start from zero by searching the bloodstained interior of Massie's villa, a converted stone farm building.

Their main clue was a fingerprint on a bottle of soft drink which was traced to a Marseille school teacher, Jean-Bruno Finocchetti, who broke down under interrogation. He revealed that the massacre was carried out by five-man commandos of the "Service d'Action Civique" (SAC), a strong-arm rightist organization founded in 1958 to support De Gaulle. Massie was a former SAC regional leader.

Further investigations led to SAC national leader Pierre Debize being charged with complicity in murder, and the French press has recently abounded with stories of SAC involvement in many crimes ranging from regional leader.

Police say that SAC sentenced Massie to death and tried to shoot him last May during the election period but failed. The commandos went to his villa with orders to get the two suitcases and kill him. Police do not believe that orders were given at this stage to kill the other five.

But when Massie's wife, Marie-Dominique, recognized Finocchetti despite the fact that he wore a hood like the others, the decision was taken on the spot to wipe out "embarrassing witnesses."

The commando was sent to get two suitcases crammed with tape recordings, photographs, photocopies and other incriminating material, which Massie was threatening to use to blackmail SAC. Massie had for some time carried one suitcase about with him wherever he went. He was always armed.

Police say that SAC sentenced Massie to death and tried to shoot him last May during the election period but failed. The commandos went to his villa with orders to get the two suitcases and kill him. Police do not believe that orders were given at this stage to kill the other five.

He completely changed the country beginning with the 1968 revolution (after the coup Torrijos led that October). I just hope what he started will last," said Santamaría.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said Monday that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had sent a cable of condolences to the government of Panama on the death of Torrijos. Waldheim was visiting Salzburg, Austria, Monday. His spokesman, Francois Giuliani, told reporters here that Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Enrique Illescas had informed Waldheim of the general's death.

"The secretary-general was shocked to hear of this tragic accident," Giuliani said.

**BRIEFS**

LUSANNE, Switzerland, (AFP) — Two Rembrandt engravings have been stolen from the Elysee Museum here, museum authorities said Monday. The thieves removed the works from their frames and replaced them with photographs, the report said.

LONDON, (AP) — Queen Mother Elizabeth, known to Britons as the queen mum and the nation's favorite granny spent her 81st birthday Tuesday quietly at the royal mansion of Sandringham in Norfolk. Later this week she will move to her castle of Mey in Caithness, Scotland.

NEW YORK, (AP) — Actor Melvyn Douglas died early Tuesday at a New York hospital of pneumonia, his son, Peter Douglas, 80, had been hospitalized

for days, his son said. Douglas received an academy award in 1963 for best supporting actor for his role in the movie *Hud*.

STOCKHOLM, (AFP) — Eight MiG-23 fighters carrying some 50 Soviet soldiers are expected to land in the Swedish town of Ronneby next Monday for a five-day friendship visit, reliable sources here said. The MiGs are to fly in a joint air demonstration with Drakar and Viggen Swedish Air Force jets, the sources said. The visit will be the third to Sweden by Soviet soldiers since the end of World War II.

PARIS, (AFP) — Two men were critically wounded when a cafe dispute degenerated into a gun battle in central Paris near the opera early Tuesday.

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## Hundreds file past coffin

## Panama mourns Torrijos

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — This country's red, white and blue flag draped the dark wooden coffin of Gen. Omar Torrijos while hundreds of his friends and countrymen, some weeping, have filed by in the metropolitan cathedral.

A military band played a drum roll while a contingent of high-ranking National Guard officers carried in the casket bearing the remains of the man who won the treaties to bring the Panama Canal under Panamanian control.

A crowd who had waited hours for the arrival Monday tried to jam into the church at once, and were first turned away by the bayonets of National Guardsmen. After an orderly line was formed, people began filing in.

Torrijos' wife, Raquel, her face obscured by sunglasses, sat in the first pew along with the general's oldest son, Dumas, 26, accepting hugs and condolences from friends. Mourners included President Aristides Royo and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Government officials at first said Cuban President Fidel Castro would attend, but he did not.

Cuba's representative here, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, said Castro wanted to come but that "the political council of Cuba decided that the atmosphere prevailing in Latin America ... forced it to take a collective decision overriding the personal feelings of Fidel Castro." There was no elaboration.

The 52-year-old leader was killed Friday along with six others when his plane slammed into a mountain side 60 miles west of here in dense jungle. Sources in the National Guard said the remains were burned so badly identification had been made from a watch and blood type. The casket was closed.

A sign draped from one corner near the church said: "Hasta Luego, Omar" (good-bye, Omar). A host of foreign dignitaries arrived for the funeral. Former Venezuelan President Andres Perez was the first to arrive. Andres Perez and Torrijos collaborated closely during the 1978-79 revolution that toppled right-wing President Anastasio Somoza Debayle of Nicaragua and brought the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front to power.

"His death was completely unexpected. The man means so much to us. He was identified with the canal treaties. He also was identified with so much more," said Angel Santamaría, 20, a university student among the mourners at the cathedral.

"He completely changed the country beginning with the 1968 revolution (after the coup Torrijos led that October). I just hope what he started will last," said Santamaría.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said Monday that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had sent a cable of condolences to the government of Panama on the death of Torrijos. Waldheim was visiting Salzburg, Austria, Monday. His spokesman, Francois Giuliani, told reporters here that Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Enrique Illescas had informed Waldheim of the general's death.

"The secretary-general was shocked to hear of this tragic accident," Giuliani said.

"He knew Gen. Torrijos from the days when the Security Council met in Panama." The 15-nation council met in Panama City March 15-21, 1973, debated the Panama Canal question, and heard a speech by Gen. Torrijos, speaking as head of the Panamanian government.

Giuliani announced that Waldheim had named a U.N. undersecretary-general for special political affairs, Diego Cordoz of Ecuador, to represent him at the general's funeral. In a message of condolence to president Aristides Royo, the secretary-general said that as head of government, "Gen. Torrijos consistently expressed his commitment to the principles and purposes of the charter of the United Nations."

Gen. Torrijos was an outstanding and dedicated leader of his country and his passing is indeed a great loss to the Panamanian people," Waldheim said, and extended "sincere condolences" to the government and people of Panama and the bereaved family.

The 34-nation coordinating bureau of the 93-nation non-aligned movement interrupted a private business meeting in a U.N. council chamber to observe a moment of silence in memory of Gen. Torrijos, whose death was described as a terrible loss not only for Panama but for non-alignment.

## France conducts planned N-test

PARIS, Aug. 4 (R) — France has conducted an underground nuclear test on the south Pacific atoll of Mururoa, the Defense Ministry announced Tuesday. No details of the test, which coincided with a visit of French Polynesia by Defense Minister Charles Hernu, were given.

The ministry statement said: "Within the framework of France's defense policy, which is a policy of peace, an underground nuclear test, the last of a series planned several months ago, has just been conducted at Mururoa."

Tests carried out under the previous administration of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were not officially announced. The news was officially reported by New Zealand's seismological observatory in Wellington.

## Britannia in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 4 (R) — The royal yacht *Britannia* with the honeymooning British Prince and Princess of Wales on board was off the coast of Sardinia Tuesday, a local radio station said. The radio said the yacht was less than 50 miles off the emerald coastline northeast Sardinia and might put in at the tiny port of Poro Cervo later Tuesday.

The yacht was in constant contact with Poro Cervo radio and contact had also been made with the coastal radio stations of Porto Torres and Cagliari. A British Embassy spokesman in Rome said he had no information that the royal yacht put in at a Sardinian port. The royal couple, who were married in London last Wednesday, left Gibraltar Saturday for a Mediterranean cruise.

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## Autonomous regions in Spain

By Francois Raibergen

MADRID — Spain's two major political parties have agreed on how to turn this highly centralized country into a quasi-federal state within two years. The agreement continues the process which started when a new constitution was voted in 1978, three years after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco who imposed a rigid centralism over wide regional differences.

The agreement says how and when Spain's 16 autonomous regions will come to life, elect local assemblies, organize their administration and handle their finances. It reflects Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's policies of caution, dialogue and organization since he came to power within days of an attempted military coup five months ago.

It was signed between the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) and the main opposition Socialist Party after weeks of tough bargaining, and only minutes before the deadline set by the Socialists.

The 1978 constitution promised autonomy to all Spanish regions. The first to get it were the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia, regarded as "historical nationalities" because of their traditions of self-rule and distinct languages. But the constitution opened a Pandora's box of claims from other regions which felt discriminated against.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez maneuvered between claims from the regions that the government was trying to cut their powers, and from the right-wing military that devolution would lead to the breakup of Spain. Fears of excessive devolution and anger at continued separatist violence in the Basque country were behind last February's abortive coup.

Calvo Sotelo, anxious to appease the armed forces, quickly put the brakes on devolution. He pushed through parliament a bill toning down those aspects which most offended the military, giving precedence to the Spanish flag over regional flags, guaranteeing that Castilian Spanish would be taught compulsorily together with regional languages, and reserving the use of the word "nation" to Spain as a sovereign state.

He also commissioned a group of professors and financial experts to develop a model for autonomy and organize orderly devolution. Their report was the basis for talks between the four main Spanish political parties. Two, the Communists on the left and the popular alliance on the right, completed the negotiations but withdrew in disagreement over some points only hours before the agreement was reached between the other two.

Regional parties, fearing to be drawn into a trap, chose to stay away from the talks despite repeated assurances from the government that orderly devolution would not mean less powers for regions. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez called their decision "an historical mistake."

The agreement sets at 16 the number of autonomous regions. The largest, Castilla-Leon, will be made up of seven provinces in the windy northern high plains; southern Andalusia will include six provinces. The Madrid province will itself be an autonomous region.

Against the advice of experts, the parties have also allowed some smaller provinces to become autonomous although they may decide later to join larger regions. This is the case of the green northern province of Cantabria, the coal-mining province of Asturias and La Rioja, in the foothills of the Pyrenees where some of the best Spanish wine is grown.

Navarre, which Basque nationalists want to include in "Euskadi" (the Basque country), remains on its own with a special status. Some provinces have yet to decide which region they will join.

For all regions, autonomy statutes will come into effect by Feb. 1, 1983 — the year of the next general election — and Madrid ministries must draw up by next November a timetable for the transfer of powers. A public investment fund will channel funds toward less developed regions. It was set at 180 billion pesetas (\$1.8 billion), or 40 percent of all public investment for new projects, for next year.

Each time the richer regions of Catalonia and the Basque country receive one peseta per capita, the poor southwestern region of Extremadura will receive about six. The impoverished and populous southern region of Andalusia will get 26.6 percent of the funds.

Nationalist feelings run high in regions like Catalonia and the Basque country but in regions with little or no tradition of home-rule Spaniards seem to take a cool view of autonomy.

An opinion poll published this week by the Madrid daily *El País* said that what Spaniards expected from devolution was increased investment, improvement of local cultural activities, better education for children and more jobs.

But in any case, expectations were not high and they feared an increase in taxes.

## TWO ISSUES

In Britain President Sadat of Egypt took his lunch with Queen Elizabeth II. The meeting comes at the end of the Egyptian president's state visit to Britain, in which he had already held talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

President Sadat is on his way to the United States, where he is to have his first meeting with President Reagan. His aim is to discuss the stalled, American-sponsored "peace process" in the Middle East, as initiated by the Camp David agreements. The two outstanding issues to be dealt with are the so-called Multi-National Force which is to police the Sinai, and "Palestinian self-determination" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

There was talk earlier on of a new "Camp David summit" in which Sadat, Begin and Reagan take up those issues together. As it was, the White House decided to give itself more time to work out a more comprehensive line on the Middle East, and Begin will meet Reagan separately after Sadat's departure.

In Britain, it is known that the talks between President Sadat and Lord Carrington involved bilateral relations rather than the awaited "European Initiative" on the Mideast, although the British minister is at present chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The reason for this is the reluctance on the part of the Europeans to move independently of the Americans, who are yet to make up their mind. The Egyptian leader, however, will still have plenty to talk about, as Egypt has been buying quantities of British arms, and as the two countries are interested in widening their economic cooperation.

## BOATS FOR IRAN

Iran's new president, Muhammad Ali Raja'i, took his constitutional oath before Iran's assembled Majlis last Monday. On the Sunday before that, he was sworn into office by Ayatollah Khomeini himself at a mosque in Tehran.

The ceremony before the Majlis was followed by the president naming his first prime minister, Hojjatul Islam Muhammad Jawad Bahonar, the present leader of the Islamic Republican Party, which was behind Mr. Raja'i's candidature to the presidency.

The new president's assumption of power was marked also by the expected violence, as terror bombings accounted for tens in dead and wounded. Although the official version lays the blame for these on the left wing Mujahideen organization, there is fear that some military elements are involved.

Meanwhile in Paris, the French government has moved to restrict the activities of ex-President Bani-Sadr even further, fearing that more inflammatory statements from him would lead Tehran to retaliate — perhaps by taking hostage all or some of the 150 French citizens known to be in Iran.

France is buying even more goodwill from Iran through releasing three missile carrying patrol boats, ordered from the time of the Shah — the boats are already on their way to an Iranian port.

The boats are not expected to make a great deal of difference to the continuing war with Iraq — intensifying recently as the "new regime" of President Raja'i seeks to convince the people that it is more serious than its predecessor in this respect.

## Venezuelan ills blamed on the press

CARACAS — The president of Venezuela has been blaming many of the country's problems on the press.

The major opposition party says the government is "bombarding" Venezuelans with false propaganda. Both congress and the executive branch are talking about creating a national media council, which some fear could have regulatory powers. The military has issued a warrant for the arrest of a local reporter.

Freedom of the press — which Venezuelans won with the overthrow of dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez in 1958 — is still very much alive here, but such recent events have prompted most of the country's leading publishers and media organizations to express "concern."

The government and the chamber of deputies, dominated by the opposition, have proposed different but not yet detailed versions of a national media council. Luis Teofilo Jimenez, president of the Inter-American Press Association, said in an interview that he did not know what a media council would do. Whatever its powers, he said he considered the creation of such a body "a dangerous step on a path of the press that could lead to restriction on its freedom. 'This is not a direct threat,' he said.

Perez is just asking for "journalistic objectivity," Perez said. "If the government has filled 10 potholes and there is one left, everyone will write about the one pothole and ignore the 10. 'This doesn't mean Perez is going to close down newspapers.'

Carlos Canache, a leading opposition congressman, opposed a media council created by the executive, because of the potential for abuse, but favors a congressional agency. The council could criticize or advise the media, including government-run organs, but its decisions would not be legally binding, Canache said.

Pauquin Perez, vice minister for information, said the government proposed the council would be an advisory committee, appointed by the president and made up of press, television and radio station owners and union and university representatives. Its decisions would not be binding.

It would be available to discuss with the government media-related matters and would "preserve liberty of expression to a maximum," Perez said. Its decisions would not be binding.

Other organizations have also expressed concern about the steady criticism of the press by the government. President Luis Perez has accused the media of slanting news against his administration and of painting a too-pessimistic picture of events, which he says hinders progress. Perez is just asking for "journalistic objectivity," Perez said. "If the government has filled 10 potholes and there is one left, everyone will write about the one pothole and ignore the 10. 'This doesn't mean Perez is going to close down newspapers.'

## Chinese backing down

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON — The Chinese state is backing away from the basic Communist ideal of jobs for all. Although according to a recent report 30 million new positions will be needed over the next five years — equivalent to the population of a medium-sized country — job-seekers and employers should increasingly make their own arrangements.

Such a policy marks a U-turn away from the traditional government assignment of jobs. School and university leavers have hitherto denied personal ambitions, declaring "I will go wherever the country needs me," and certain of the "iron ricebowls" — a permanent job. This is no longer on offer. This year alone, 10 million urban young people will seek work. "Some comrades are sacred at the thought of this enormous task," says the authoritative *Red Flag*. "They feel the unemployment problem during the period of readjustment is beyond our ability."

*Red Flag* maintains that China's urban population, with 50 per cent of its total in work, is the world's best employed, but the paper grants, too, that almost four million job-seekers from last year have yet to find work. In Peking almost 200,000 youngsters are still unemployed, and *Red Flag* predicts a future nationwide unemployment rate of 3 to 4 million a year. This equals the number out of work in 1949 when the Peoples' Republic was proclaimed, a problem eliminated by 1957. The report claims, however, that present economic conditions are better.

China's "readjustment" of economic priorities away from the ill-judged stress on heavy industry of the three years after Mao's death in 1976, which the nation could not afford, means a new emphasis on light industry and services, both of them labor-intensive. Such work can absorb up to 10 times the number of workers as heavy industry. Urban cooperatives and individual enterprises are the fastest growth area in China. According to the *Workers' Daily* a majority of job-seekers during the last two years are now working in collectives and individual work outside state control, and more than 1,500 employment bureaus have been established to help the young. During the Cultural Revolution — 1966 to 1976 — tens of millions of young people were sent down to the countryside — usually against their will — to integrate with the peasants. After the fall of the Gang of Four in 1976, China's cities became thronged with discontented youths, returned home to demand work and the education denied them when the Red Guards closed schools and universities.

Many of them have been persuaded to return reluctantly to the land. Millions linger illegally in the cities, idle and sometimes disorderly. The authorities admit that the young are primarily responsible for the current crime wave which has produced mass demands for law and order, but do not link unemployment to crime, preferring to blame the Gang, foreign influences, and inadequate family discipline. — (ONS)



051007/100

# Loose ends, resignations slow Italian bombing investigators

By Hugh Pain

**BOLOGNA**, Italy. (R) — Paolo Sacra still wakes up screaming in the night. His body aches from the fragments of glass which the doctors say will work their way out, eventually. Paolo, 14, is one of the 200 lucky ones. His mother Loredana and his grandmother Angelica died, along with 83 others, on August 2 last year in Europe's most savage urban guerrilla crime: A bomb in a packed waiting room at Bologna Station.

Among the dead were a girl of three, a man of 86, and English hitchhiker and his girlfriend, a Japanese student, a West German woman and her two children.

Since the blast there have been 47 arrests but only three formal charges of involvement. Those accused, Sergio Calore, Dario Pedretti and Chicco Furiotti, are all described by Giorgio Florida, one of two investigating magistrates on the case, as "neo-Nazis."

The case against them hangs on the evidence of Pier Giorgio Farina, a rightwinger with a violent past and a knowledge of explosives. Florida quoted him as saying: "Pedretti and Calore asked me to get them a lot of nitroglycerine... they wanted to organize a bang with lots of dead... I asked them who would make the bomb. They told me Furiotti."

Several secret service chiefs resigned recently after being named as members of the P2 Lodge, whose leaders' ultimate aim, unknown to most of its members, was a neo-fascist takeover.

This tangle of mysterious loose ends moved Judge Florida to say: "If at the end of another year we have not succeeded, we must have the honesty to say publicly that we can-

not get to the bottom of anything."

A procession recently marched through Bologna from the Piazza Maggiore with its plaques and photographs recording wartime resistance heroes along the Colonnade via Dell'Indipendenza to the central station. A silent procession, with no banners or bands.

The reconstructed wing of the station was opened with the unveiling of a memorial tablet at 10:25 a.m. — the time of the bomb blast — a brief message recalled the massacre. Broadcast throughout Italy, it mourned the victims with these words: "Today, for them, there is only silence, because after one year, justice has not yet been done."

In Bologna, heartland of the Italian left and showpiece of Communist city government, the reproof is keenly felt.

Furiotti was provisionally freed last April. So was Aldo Semerari, a Rome professor of forensic psychiatry and a member of the secret P2 Masonic Lodge, who was accused of being the brains behind right-wing subversion.

"We'll see when we end the investigation whether they will be tried," said Florida. "But there is at least a year of work before us."

Two months ago the families of the victims formed an association. "We had thought the judicial system could punish the guilty without our help, but it seems it is not so," said its president, Torquato Secci, whose 24-year-old son died on August 2.

The families point to the ill-concealed discord between magistrates and public prosecutors in the inquiry and to the suspicion, voiced by the magistrates themselves, that

powerful influences do not want the whole truth revealed.

"The secret services do not help us," said the second examining magistrate, Aldo Gentile. "In a whole year they have not taken any initiative, made a suggestion, given us a lead. They just carry out our orders. No more."

Not even the president's award of a third gold medal for civic valor can remove the feeling that the terrorist who set off the bomb have, in some measure succeeded. Because, in the words of Italian writer Giorgio Galli, the logic of the indiscriminate killing was to destabilize, to prove the dictum of Thomas Hobbes guarantee life is not legitimate." The sting is felt equally by city and state.

Bologna's leaders, to mark the anniversary, planned four-day program including jazz bands and conferences, concepts and poetry readings.

The commemoration has been denounced by many people as "dancing over the dead," the more so as apart from the official events, others are being sponsored by the left-wing fringe. The festival's slogan is "Stop Terror Now."

"We know that the roots of terrorism are the lack of a decent social, cultural and economic atmosphere," said Federico Castellucci, who has set up the controversial commemoration. He saw the bomb of August 2, 1980, as a challenge not only to left-wing Bologna but to the whole of European democracy.

"Ours is the response of civilization," said Castellucci. "The terrorists may well see it as a new challenge to them. But if we follow that logic, democracy is on its knees. In the end, democracy is defeated."

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, (LAT) — It was love at first sight when Joyce Tickner, a wide-eyed New Zealand girl of 17, met a dashing U.S. marine, Bill Schrambling, in downtown Wellington on Feb. 15, 1943. But Bill went off to an island called Tarawa, where a lot of marines were killed, and although Bill survived World War II, he never returned to New Zealand. He and Joyce went their separate ways and each of them got married.

Last month, nearly four decades after they met, Bill and Joyce were married in Las Vegas, friends and relatives here said.

"Not every woman gets a second chance like this," Joyce said before she left for Los Angeles to become Mrs. Schrambling. She had divorced her first husband after 30 years of marriage and Schrambling's first wife had died. Both of them are grandparents.

It was after she was divorced that Joyce began to wonder what ever happened to Bill Schrambling. So she wrote a letter to his aunt. Soon the two were corresponding; then they were telephoning.

As the case of Bill and Joyce illustrates, the ties forged between New Zealanders and Americans during World War II remain strong.

Nobody seems to know how many New Zealand women married American marines, but the number runs into the hundreds. Most settled in the United States but a few still live in New Zealand. Some of the couples live in or near Wellington, not far from the camps that the marines knew so well in 1943 when they were training for Tarawa, one of the bloodiest battles of the Pacific war. Others are scattered around the country.

Some who chose to live here have since returned to the United States because, they said, they found New Zealand's "cradle-to-grave" welfare system stifling.

The 2nd Marine Division Association has revived memories of the past with its periodic reunions in New Zealand. The next one is



ITALIAN VIOLENCE: The Bologna bombing a year ago was only the climax of frequent violence occurring in Italy. The above photo shows a bus in Florence. It was burned by gangs of masked youths protesting a 12 cent hike in fares.

## World War II ties strong

### Marines, New Zealanders live happily

By Keyes Beech

scheduled for 1983. Some grandmotherly New Zealand women get misty-eyed when they recall the days when the marines were here with their liberty belts all shined and a pocket full of money. The men of New Zealand were less than amused when they returned from the wars in North Africa and Europe to find the Americans had taken their women.

Their sons and daughters joke about it. "Mum always speaks very fondly of the marines," one young Wellington housewife said. "In fact, she can get downright sentimental on the subject. But dad doesn't seem to feel the same way."

"When I go into a new situation I always tell people around here that I came to New Zealand to protect the women and children," said Harry W. Oliver, 57, a retired Marine master sergeant who lives in Christchurch and works for an American company as a

## Advanced medical techniques save lives, speed diagnosis

By a Science Correspondent

LONDON — Several new medical techniques have recently been developed which will improve kidney transplant operation survival rates and allow doctors to more closely examine badly damaged skin and follow its process of healing.

Medical researchers have determined that multiple blood transfusions prior to a kidney transplant operation markedly improve patient survival rates. Up until the present time, specialists had assumed the opposite to be true and had avoided giving blood transfusions to patients thought likely to need a kidney transplant.

According to American medical researchers Gerhard Opelz, Beverly Graver and Paul Terasaki at the University of California in Los Angeles who monitored patients in 33 transplantation centers in five countries, all of which had adopted a policy of liberal pre-

operative blood transfusions for kidney transplant patients.

They found that the kidneys survived and functioned for one year in only 23 percent of the patients who did not receive transfusions before the transplant surgery, as opposed to 87 percent in the patients who received 10 or more transfusions.

The repeated transfusions seem to prevent the patient's systems from fighting off the new kidneys, the researchers said, but do not affect or lessen the immune defenses against infection.

A new ultrasonic imaging technique will allow doctors to examine badly damaged skin and follow its process of healing. The apparatus, developed by Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology in Manchester, Lancashire, England, produces a cross-sectional view of the skin, and the procedure is brief and painless.

## Life in Mongolia

### Genghis Khan an embarrassment, hero

By Michael Parks

First in a series

KARAKORUM, Mongolia, (LAT) — Genghis Khan, who founded the Mongolian nation and launched its conquests of most of the known world seven centuries ago, is something of an embarrassment to his people today. The only monument to him in Mongolia is in the remote northeast village where he was born. His capital here on the central Mongolian steppe, where he received ambassadors from China, Europe, Persia and India and plotted the campaigns that eventually took the Mongols to the gates of Vienna, was destroyed by vengeful enemies and never rebuilt.

But younger Mongols are coming to see Genghis somewhat differently. Their study of the national epic, "The Secret History of the Mongols," has made them aware of his heroic proportions, easily equal to those of Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar or Charlemagne, of his enduring impact on world history and of the past greatness of their nation.

They tend to appreciate him as a self-made man with the values and virtues of a nomad, a shrewd judge of men, a ruler who won the loyalty of his subjects through comparatively enlightened reign at home.

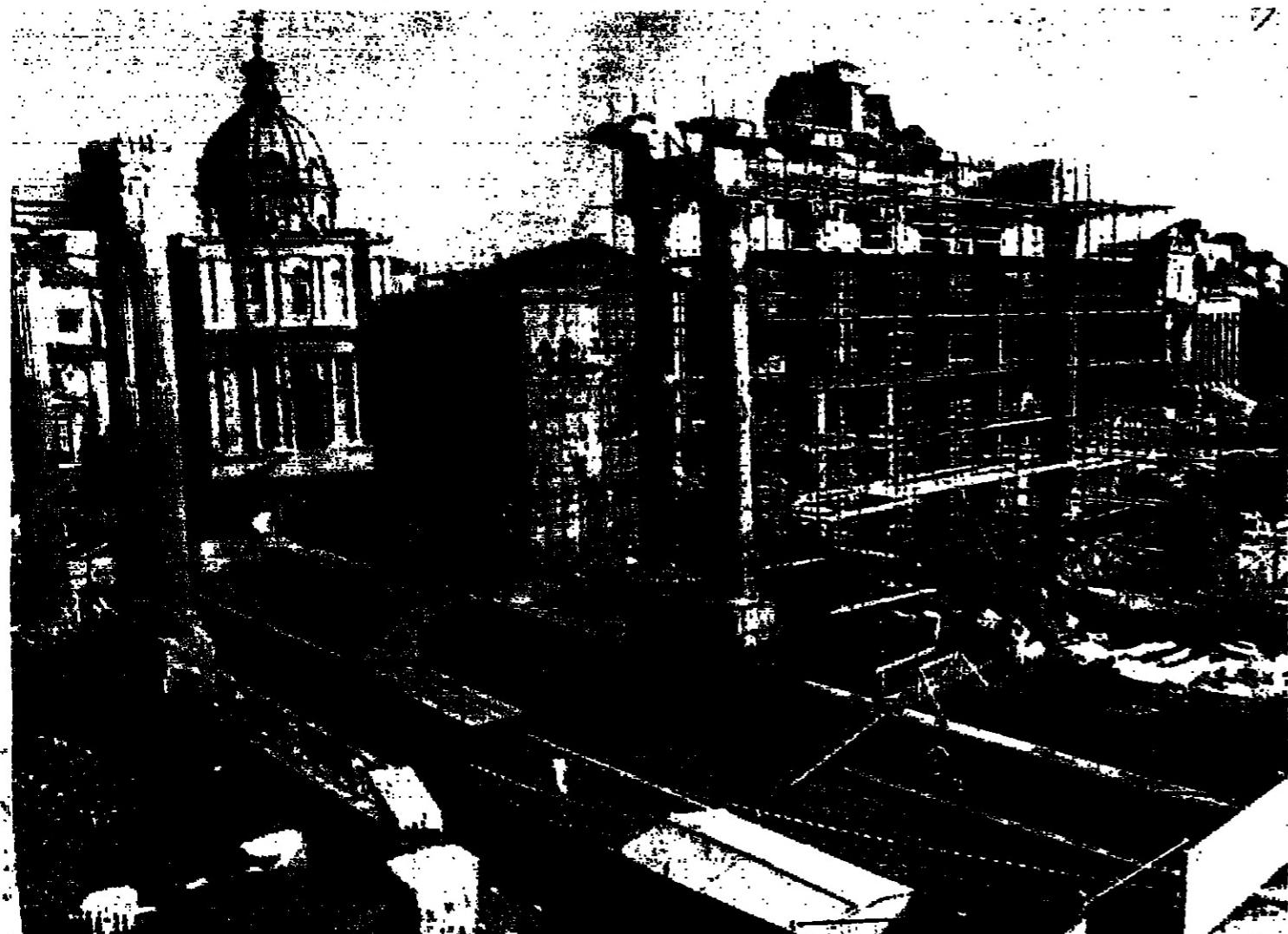
"My students feel tremendous pride when they read the 'Secret History,'" a high school teacher said in Ulan Bator. "They find Genghis fascinating as a man and a leader, and not someone from whom they feel seven or eight centuries removed. They understand, of course, that conquest is not the way of advancement today, but the achievements of our people under Genghis and his sons and grandsons fill them with a determination to do great things again for our country."

This is very sensitive politically, however, for the country's Communist leadership views Mongolian nationalism as undermining the 60-year alliance with the Soviet Union that is now the basis of almost everything here.

"One of the countries the Mongols conquered was Russia, and the golden horde stayed there until 1555," an east European diplomat said. "Russians do not want to be reminded of this in any way: as it is, it is burnt into their national psyche, and just the name of Genghis Khan upsets them, even though it was a successor, not Genghis himself, who launched that invasion."

All this, quite improbably, makes the 13th century Mongolian leader a controversial figure in the Sino-Soviet conflict. Peking has praised him as "an outstanding military expert and statesman" and describes his empire as playing a "progressive role" in history — two assertions meant to taunt the Russians and the Mongols who now side with them.

The Mongols' empire dissolved into different kingdoms in the 14th century and Karakorum declined into a regional trading center. Eventually, Chinese troops, driving the Mongols back onto the central Asian steppes, destroyed the old capital, burning it to the ground as Mongol troops had razed so many other cities during their conquests.



MONUMENTS DESTROYED: Even the monuments of ancient Rome are not immune from destruction. Here scaffolding is placed on several famous landmarks, the Temple of Saturn and the triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus to protect them from air pollution.

## Plants, animals, organisms killed

### Humans causing an environmental crisis

By George Dewan

**EW YORK, (WP)** — Biologist and essayist Paul Ehrlich has surfaced once to warn of the imminent collapse of civilization. He would be easy to dismiss as a pot, except for the nagging feeling that he's right. We ignore the message of the latter at our own peril.

Man sapiens is upsetting the normal evolutionary process by wiping out species rather than nature is creating them, at spells trouble. That is the latest message from the popular Stanford University environmental biologist-evolutionist-author. It is that an unhappy ending, unless we always give us an unless. An out, opportunity to repeat. If overpopulation is a problem, try a new diet of economic growth. In his newest book, "Extinction," in collaboration with his wife, an ecology research associate at Stanford, argues that a declining number of in the world will ultimately lead to our extinction unless conservation measures are priority over economic growth.

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dependent on those systems for support."

Swimming around in that ecosystem is the 3-inch smaller darter, an obscure species that for a while a few years ago held up a \$120-million dam project in Tennessee. The dam was ultimately built, but not without a major national debate over the comparative values of land development versus a non-human species.

Ehrlich's vision of the future — especially when he argues about overpopulation — describes a world that is a pie fixed size, with limits on the amount of food and other resources that can be produced. It requires strict management, population control and control of economic growth. A competing view, championed by futurist Herman Kahn, sees the world as a growing pie, in which technology can increase productivity and provide substitutes for materials in short supply, capable of handling up to 10 billion people.

"When you look at the cures for inflation that don't consider the fundamental cause of inflation — that is, more and more people attempting to devour finite pie — the motion that either supply side economics or standard Keynesian economics is going to solve it is just crazy," Ehrlich said. "The average economist thinks that you can infinitely substitute for resources and grow infinitely on a finite planet. Or at least the limits are so far in the future they don't have to think about it."

There are 4.5 billion people in the world. Ehrlich thinks that's too many. Somewhere between 1 billion and 1.5 billion would be better, about the level of 1850.

"My position is that as rapidly as possible you lower the birth rate to slightly below the death rate and keep it there, so you start a gradual decline. During that decline, which should take a couple of centuries, or at least a century, we would have enough coal and other non-renewable resources to see us through to the time when we have to go solar energy and other resources. If you go back to that level you'd have a buffer. You wouldn't always be on the edge of famine."

in history, uniting the various other tribes with his own Mongols and founding our state, but we totally disavow his methods, his expansionist wars and his conquests," a Mongolian history textbook admonishes schoolchildren.

But younger Mongols are coming to see Genghis somewhat differently. Their study of the national epic, "The Secret History of the Mongols," has made them aware of his heroic proportions, easily equal to those of Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar or Charlemagne, of his enduring impact on world history and of the past greatness of their nation.

They tend to appreciate him as a self-made man with the values and virtues of a nomad, a shrewd judge of men, a ruler who won the loyalty of his subjects through comparatively enlightened reign at home.

Genghis Khan was indeed one of the world's greatest warriors, changing the course of history with his conquests. As he united the nomadic tribes of the steppes, making them a real nation for the first time. Then he began the campaigns to subdue the Mongols' neighbors. Mongol rule was eventually extended across central Asia to Persia, up into Russia and eastern Europe and down through China to Korea and Vietnam.

By the time of his death in 1227, at the age of 65, Genghis Khan was as much the "emperor of Mankind," a title he took for himself, as any man before or since. But his name and that of his people became synonymous with cruelty. The Mongols' own histories are filled with accounts of cities that were captured and then razed, their inhabitants slaughtered or enslaved.

Genghis Khan himself once declared, "the greatest pleasure is to vanquish your enemies and chase them before you, to rob them of their wealth and see those dear to them bathed in tears, to ride their horses and clasp to your bosom their wives and daughters."

It is this reputation that the Mongols of today, a gentle, peaceful and hospitable people, feel they must live down.

"We recognize the role of Genghis Khan

# Capital experts can provide information about any topic

By David Lamb

**WASHINGTON, (WP)** — On the fifth floor, lower level, of the Library of Congress, past the marble staircase and paneled reading rooms, down a long corridor where experts in closet-sized offices study UFOs, pet-feeding and obesity, is the cluttered desk of Ruth Freitag. The desk is old and made of wood and piled high with Freitag's research. At one end sits a cardboard container no bigger than a shoe box that represents five years' work and will take another two to complete: The world's first thorough bibliography, carefully indexed, meticulously cross-referenced, numbering at last count 2,132 items about Halley's Comet.

She remembers the exact date the box was born, July 12, 1976. The library received a letter from Canada that day, asking if it could produce a chart showing the relationship of the sun, the earth and the comet at its last sighting in 1910. The letter was given to Freitag to answer and a dormant interest in astronomy came alive. It would, in time, make her the world's foremost authority on everything ever published about Halley's Comet, dating back to the first mention by Chinese astronomers in 240 B.C.

Before long she was missing coffee breaks and lunch to pore through some of the library's 350 miles of bookshelves. She bought a telescope and mastered the French, German and romance languages, even a bit of Hungarian, so she could understand what foreign scientists had written about the comet. She poked through other libraries in the United States, collecting material, and cruised annually to Bermuda with a group of new-found friends, all astronomers, to star-gaze. And finally she asked the Library of Congress for a leave of absence to pursue her interest. Instead the library assigned her to the project fulltime.

"I've found so much fascinating material that I'm just surprised no one has attempted this bibliography before," said Freitag, who has been with the library since 1959. "You know, I could retire now, but were else could I do what I'm doing?"

#### Specialists abound in Washington

In fact, nowhere. For Washington is more than the seat of government. It is the capital of experts, a thesaurus of knowledge where, no matter how arcane the subject, there is a specialist tucked away in some spartan, windowless room, trying to provide answers for questions that have not yet even been asked.

Never famous and seldom quoted, this faceless group of researchers, archivists and futurists, of iconologists, psephologists, entomologists, museologists, thanatologists, genealogists and virologists, defies the debilitation and stereotype of the normal bureaucracy. Their work is their hobby — or their obsession — and they are driven by a curiosity that can not be satisfied between just the hours of nine to five.

#### A Cookbook Specialist

"Now over there," says Leonard Beck, opening the metal door to one of the Library

of Congress' fireproof book vaults. "we have Houdini. And here on this side we have cookbooks. A really remarkable collection."

Beck is a specialist in rare books and an authority on cookbooks. His eyes light up when he enters the room as though he had joined a gathering of friends. He lingers among the collection, knowing just where to locate particular favorites, opening them to the exact page to find a remembered section.

"You may be sorry you turned me on," he says, "but first, I don't want you thinking that I'm concerned with whether the pate was made with butter or lard. My interest is in the cultural aspect of cookbooks."

"An Elizabethan cookbook. Now that's the rarest thing in the world. The first cookbooks, you know, were written by men. Did you know Alexander Dumas, author of 'the Three Musketeers,' Wrote a cookbook? Women didn't get involved until the 1600s but even then, since there wasn't a middle class, they didn't write about how to cook: They wrote about how to talk to the people who were cooking."

#### Authorities on Every Topic

In many ways, Washington's collection of experts is similar to the assortment one finds at a leading university, though its numbers are far greater and its interests much wider.

Ben Ruhe at the Smithsonian Institution, for instance, is America's leading authority on the boomerang. Ryo Nishiumi at the Freer Gallery of Art is one of the Western world's few experts on restoration of rare and delicate pieces of oriental art. Olav Oftedal at the National Zoo is a nutritionist for 2,500 animals ranging from pandas to baby bongo antelopes.

John Taylor at the National Archives oversees the massive collection of World War II intelligence cables, many resulting from the breaking of Japan's code in an operation known as magic. Like almost everything in Washington of an unclassified nature, they are available to public researchers and on any given day it is not unusual to find a dozen scholars, students or authors studying what Taylor calls "the stuff that books are made of."

#### Most Research Begun By Government

Now, a skeptical taxpayer might raise two questions: Why are all these people in Washington and who benefits from their work? They are here because research is an expensive activity and this is where the government funding is. And they are here because Washington is a town of issues that call for specialists, no generalists. Knowledge is power here and power is what Washington is all about.

"If you look at American history, you'll see that traditionally the real far-out research projects started as a government concern," said Peter Marzio, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

"Whether it's the settlement of the old West or the building of satellites, it starts as a government function and private money follows. Americans have always poured tons of money into things we didn't need, then gone around looking for a need to justify them.

"We invented the telegraph, you know, and then didn't know what to do with it for quite some time."

#### An Expert On Inaugurals

It has been said that a specialist is someone who knows more and more about less and less until eventually he knows everything about nothing. Not so. What, for instance, would an incoming administration do if Jerry Wallace had not become fascinated with presidential inaugurations back in 1961 when he was a high school student in Monett, Mo?

Wallace, a historian with the National Archives, probably knows more about inaugurations than anyone around — in fact, his specialty is so special that he has no peers at all. But without someone like Wallace, much of the historical continuity from one inauguration to the next might be lost.

Is there a precedent for walking along the parade route as president Jimmy Carter did? (Yes, Thomas Jefferson walked back to the White House after his inauguration.) What did Herbert Hoover wear to his swearing-in ceremony? (A top hat and morning coat.) Where does one find out what the first big inauguration parade was like? (check the files on William Henry Harrison.)

#### Answers to Every Question

Somewhere in Washington, for every question on any subject, there is some one with an answer. For this a city with 12,000 practicing lawyers, 2,000 journalists, hundreds of associations representing everyone from peanut growers to morticians, score upon score of special interest groups such as the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities and the Woman's Institute for Limitless Living, and 139 foreign embassies covering almost every country from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. It is a city where information is the currency of exchange and expertise is the medium of communication.

One independent federal establishment, the Smithsonian, has 13 museums that contain 70 million items, ranging from the Apollo 11 command module to ancient African sculptures. At any given time only 1 percent of the Smithsonian's objects are on public display: The rest is used for research. The Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum is the busiest museum in the world, attracting 10 million visitors annually.

The Curator of flight material for the Smithsonian, Glen Sweeting, has spent a lifetime collecting military uniforms, patches, medals and insignia. He assembled his collection by searching flea markets throughout the United States and Europe and by contacting war veterans and their families. He learned German so he could study military manuals and, he says, he feels sorry for any one who does not have an interest that consummates his energies.

## French town's rescue effort saves museum

By Catherine de Huilewitz

**SAINT-DENIS, France (RFT)** — The new Museum of Art and History recently opened here signaling the success of an extraordinary rescue operation which included the complete renovation of several buildings which were abandoned in 1895. The museum is now operating at the site of an ancient Carmel which was in danger of being torn down by wide-scale development.

In 1972 the Saint-Denis town council acquired the rundown buildings and turned them over to a team of renovators who rebuilt the ruins, collected the original furniture, which still existed, but had been scattered here and there and after almost ten years of hard work were able to breathe life into the crumbling structures.

Saint-Denis was a royal town which later became one of France's leading industrial zones. The new museum reflects the harmonious aspects of the French countryside and loyalty to tradition. It provides visitors with a rare chance to study the past within the environment of a futuristic society which wants to study history and at the same time remain open to the progress of the future.

At the museum archaeological halls have been placed in several of the rebuilt rooms while their original conveniences like the kitchen with an internal well are of historical interest on their own. Documents and objects at the museum attest to the ancient origins of the area when the first bishop of Paris was buried there during the 13th century.

The entire first floor of the west wing contains the history of Carmel with a special area showing the effects of Madame Louise de France, the eighth daughter of Louis XV, who lived at the museum site in a modest room. That particular area was also restored according to its original dimensions and furnishings.

The second floor of the museum covers an area of more than 350 square meters featuring a selection of the enormous Saint-Denis collection showing the early historical facts about the "Commune" of Paris.

The ground floor features a reconstruction, in original panelling, of the apothecary shop of the 18th century. This area shows an extraordinary array of pharmaceutical pottery from nearby pottery works and has a panelled ceiling and walls with a marble table and copper weight scales.

**RENOVATED MUSEUM:** The city council of Saint-Denis, France was responsible for a rescue and renovation effort which saved the site of ancient Carmel from destruction by developers.



INDIANS POSE: The earliest known photo of Indian delegations to Washington, D.C. were taken at the White House on December 31, 1857. This group portrait of a delegation of Jicarilla Apache was made on April 2, 1880 at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

## Cultural shock in 1800s

# Indian diplomats visit Washington

By Thomas Harney

cannons, gatling guns and other weapons were demonstrated to the amazed Indians.

Each stop had a purpose. Viola points out: to assure the delegates of the friendship and good will of the whites, to demonstrate the advantages of white culture over their own and to convince them of the superior strength and resources of the United States government.

#### Indians Unconvinced

Although some of these goals were accomplished, the government failed to convince the Indians of the benefits of white civilization. Viola says: "Few Indians returned home with a desire to trade places with their white brothers," he notes, a fact that "never ceased to puzzle their benefactors."

The Indians were, in fact, diplomats, in Washington to discuss the establishment of a new reservation for their tribe in New Mexico. After decades of bitter struggle with white settlers and the U.S. Army, the remnants of the Jicarilla Apache tribe were trying to adjust to a new way of life.

For the Jicarilla Apaches and hundreds of other Indian delegates who came to the nation's capital to meet with the White Man, the trip to Washington brought moments that were both proud and frustrating, humorous and tragic.

These dramatic confrontations have been chronicled comprehensively for the first time in a new book, *Diplomats in Buckskins* (Smithsonian Institution Press). Written by historian Dr. Herman J. Viola, director of the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives, the book traces the adventures of Indian delegations from Colonial times through the present day.

The accounts focus on the 19th century. The Indians who braved the journey to Washington in this period had to cope with tremendous cultural shock. For starters, there was often the trip east on the "puffing wagon," one of the Indian names for the train, a strange machine that initially terrified and disoriented them.

Arriving in Washington, the Indians were greeted by crowds of gaping, curious citizens and government officials. The latter had arranged a bewildering kaleidoscope of meetings, conferences and excursions. The itinerary included tours of museums — where photographs were sometimes taken to give to the Indians as mementos of their visits.

A trip to the Capitol was a must. So were inspections of military installations where

Indians from Iowa, Lincoln asked in broken English, "Where live now? When go back Iowa?" despite the fact that the leader of the delegation spoke fluent English. One presidential aide thought Lincoln's awkward efforts were "amusing," Viola says. "What the Indians thought was not recorded."

#### Clothing Given As Gift

Before returning to their tribe, each Indian could expect a gift of a new suit of clothing. Government policy, after all, was aimed at turning the Indians into white men; presumably making them look like white men was a major step in the right direction.

"Everyone from the president on down stressed the need for the Indians to adopt citizen's dress," Viola says. "This succeeded to the extent that the Indian delegates became self-conscious and embarrassed by their traditional dress. The Poncas, who visited Washington in 1880, even refused to enter the city until they received citizen's dress. By the end of the century, few Indians even attempted to do business with the government unless attired in new clothing."

Hence what happened to the Jicarilla Apaches was typical. After they had their photograph taken on April 2, 1880, they were taken to A. Saks & Co., a leading Washington clothier, and outfitted with new suits, shirts, ties, hats and boots. Thereupon, they returned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, where they proudly posed for a second portrait in the fashionable garb of Victorian gentlemen.

Nevertheless, the transformation was largely temporary since as soon as the Indians returned to their tribe they discarded their new clothing and donned traditional garb, becoming once more, according to a government agent, "Indians among Indians."

#### Trip To Washington Risky

Many could have been rightfully embittered by their experiences in Washington; Viola says. Swindlers cheated them of their money and possessions, and all risked life and limb on the perilous journey. Disease was an even greater threat and many succumbed to measles, smallpox, pneumonia and even the common cold. Viola's research indicates that 30 Indian chiefs died while in Washington; many were buried in Congressional Cemetery, a picturesque little-known burial ground less than two miles from the Capitol.



WASHINGTON TOUR: Indian visitors to Washington D.C. had to tour the Capitol Building. This 1905 photo shows a delegation of Yankton Sioux.

**SWC coaches voice opinions**

## U.S. football fever heating up

By Freeman Gregory  
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 — More than 300 sports enthusiasts gathered at a recent Houston Chamber Commerce luncheon to hear the views of nine head football coaches on the forthcoming 1981 SWC season. Predictions ranged from dismal to gloomy, as the coaches spoke of how their ranks were depleted by graduation.

Texas Christian University coach F.A. Dry said he hopes his young horned frog team will be good enough to "give everyone else a headache this year in the Southwest Conference," while Rice coach Ray Alborn said "We bought the uniforms so we're going to play all 11 games."

Underlying all their remarks, however, was the balance of strength the recently



**PROVES SUPERIOR:** Jose-Luis Clerc set for a backhand in his match against Guillermo Vilas in Volvo International final Monday. Clerc won the tie 6-3, 6-3. Clerc had earlier beaten Vilas in two other finals recently.

### In Volvo final

## Clerc too good for Vilas

NORTH CONWAY, Aug. 4 (AP) — Jose-Luis Clerc crushed fellow Argentinian Guillermo Vilas 6-3, 6-3 to win the men's singles crown in the \$175,000 Volvo International tennis tournament here Monday.

It was a stunningly easy 85 minutes win for the 22-year-old Clerc and it underlined the fact that he and not the 29-year-old former U.S. and French Open champion is the player in Argentina. Vilas, looking nervous and committing an uncustomary number of unforced errors, never matched the accuracy and power of Clerc.

Ranked seventh in the world according to the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings Vilas said afterwards of Clerc, "He is gaining confidence all the time and there is no doubt he is the No. 1 player in Argentina now."

Clerc, who is ranked fifth in the world said he had simply played to the baseline and had been astonished to see so many errors coming from Vilas.

It was his third consecutive Grand Prix win, after Boston and Washington, where he also beat Vilas in the final 7-5, 6-2, and Clerc now goes on to defend his U.S. claycourt title at Indianapolis from Tuesday.

The men's doubles title went to Peter McNamara of Australia and Heinz Gunahardt of Switzerland. The pair beat Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia and Ferdi Tayan of the United States 6-7, 5-6, 6-4 in an entertaining final.

Meanwhile, Kathy Rinaldi, the 14-year-old American child prodigy of women's tennis, made her professional debut Monday with an easy 6-1, 6-3 victory over Cissie Donigan of the U.S. in the first round of the \$35,000 U.S. Open clay court tournament.

Rinaldi, who earlier this summer became the youngest player to win a match at Wimbledon, is seeded 14th in the 56-woman field. First prize for the women is \$27,500. The 64 men are playing for a top prize of \$32,000.

After a quick first set and a 2-0 lead in the second set, Rinaldi faltered a bit against

### BRIEFS

COWES (AFP) — The fourth race of the Admirals Cup series at Cowes has been put back to Wednesday because of thick fog over the solent. President of the race committee John Roomes took the decision to postpone the race later Tuesday morning.

LUSAKA, (R) — Zambia narrowly won the East and Central African Boxing Championships which ended Monday with 27 points but took one gold medal fewer than Uganda. Zambia collected five golds and six silvers, while Uganda scored 26 points from six golds, three silvers and two bronzes. Ethiopia was third with five points and newcomers Zimbabwe last with three.

FRANKFURT (AFP) — Juan Fernandez of Spain won Monday's 232 kms first stage proper of the tour of West Germany cycle race starting and finishing here. Theo de Rooy of the Netherlands took the overall lead from Dietrich Thurau of West Germany.

NAIROBI (R) — Nigeria beat Kenya 3-1 in a soccer international Monday Halftime: 1-0. A 32nd-minute goal from Henry Nwosu put the Nigerian Green Eagles ahead and Ifeanyi Onyeadike made it 2-0 in the 64th minute. Kenya, against the run of play, scored from a disputed penalty taken by Sammy Owino nine minutes later.

HOCKEYHEIM (AFP) — Next year's West German Formula One Grand Prix is under threat because of a lack of funds. Organizers of the Grand Prix, who here two days ago by Nelson Piquet of Brazil, have received a demand from the car constructors association (FOCA) for a 30 percent increase in the sum it requires for 1982. The money demanded by FOCA exceeds the budget earmarked for next year by the West German Automobile Club.

implemented 30-scholarship rule has provided. In an attempt to distribute talent more evenly, the SWC administration decided to allow only 30 athletic scholarships per school.

The reasoning is that high school athletic talent will not accumulate at one or two schools, making them football powers while the remaining SWC teams continue as also-rans. The rule has resulted, many observers think, in a shift in the balance of power from perennial winners like the University of Texas and the University of Arkansas to emerging teams like Rice and last year's champion, Baylor University.

Baylor coach Grant Teaff expressed some worry over the loss of experience his team will suffer in 1981, but told listeners the Bears will try to repeat their championship season.

Coach Alborn said that the most important

thing his Rice Owls got out of last season was the confidence that they can win — something even the staunchest Rice supporters had not had for several years.

Southern Methodist's Ron Meyer, whose program was slapped with a two-year MCAA probation for recruiting violations, told the audience that the "most significant thing about the conference race is that on any given day team can beat another."

Texas A&M's Tom Wilson said he was looking forward to the 1981 season because it means 1980 is gone. He said the Aggies' dismal 1980 season prompted one alumnus to ask him "How many games will you have to beat before you get fired?"

Arkansas coach Lou Holtz said: "That although the Razorbacks are not returning with many seniors, Arkansas supporters will have many juniors to rely on to get them through the season."

University of Houston's Bill Yeoman, whose team has won the conference title twice since entering the SWC in 1976, said that while his Cougars will be inexperienced, they will be more aggressive for it.

University of Texas coach Fred Akers said he has depth problems but a strong defense should carry his Longhorns far season. The 'horns' are expected to win the conference title this year.

Meanwhile, the Houston Oilers and San Angelo State University came to an agreement that will provide the school with \$30,000 through 1984 for its athletic program while the professional football team will have a west Texas training facility for another three years. The University of Texas Board of Regents is to approve the contract before it becomes valid.

Newly acquired Oiler reserve quarterback John Reaves is undergoing close scrutiny by coaches. However, the head coach Ed Biles has said that he will not pass any early judgment on Reaves, because it takes some time for a new player to become accustomed to different surroundings and procedures.

Aberdeen routs Southampton

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 4 (AP) — Scots have the reputation of giving nothing away for nothing. And that was certainly true this weekend when the local Premier Division side won the 15,000 pound sterling top prize it offered to the winner of a special four-club pre-season football tournament.

Aberdeen had staked the big pay-off to attract top British clubs to compete in a special tournament. And to the delight of their supporters at Pittodrie they won the final in tremendous style by crushing mighty English First Division club Southampton 5-1.

Southampton were outplayed and outwitted by the youthful, energetic Scottish team that stifled the combined talents of Kevin Keegan, Alan Ball and Charlie George.

ALKMAAR, Netherlands. — Dutch Football champions A.Z. '67 Alkmaar are to buy 27-year-old Austrian Franz Oberacher.

A.Z. have been looking for a forward who can fit into the Dutch team's favored 4-4-2 system replacing Kurt Welzl of Austria who has left for Spanish side Valencia.

Club secretary Gerard Peters said that there were still two problems to be overcome before a firm contract could be signed. The club had to obtain a work permit for Oberacher and the transfer fee being demanded by his West German club F.C. Nuremberg.

IVORY COAST, (R) — Ghana's national football team, the Black Stars, beat Zaire's Leopards 2-1 in Kinshasa to qualify for the final of the Africa Nations Cup in Libya next year. The win gave Ghana a 4-3 aggregate victory in the home-and-away tie.

Zaire opened the scoring six minutes into the second half Ghana equalized in the 13th minute through George Aduassan.

### Solidarity fund

## ANOC, IOC heading for a showdown

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 4 (AP) — The New Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) threw down a challenge Saturday and demanded full control over a share of television revenue from the Olympic Games.

ANOC ended a three-day conference demanding that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) hand over its entire solidarity fund — currently running at more than \$2 million a year — to ANOC to distribute as it wishes.

The bid to change the IOC's financial formula was led by Mario Vazquez Rana, millionaire Mexican newspaper magnate who is president of the Mexican National Olympic Committee and became the president of ANOC when it was formed two years ago.

"I ask delegates to be patient," Vazquez Rana said to representatives of 127 National Olympic Committees around the world. "Every time we meet the IOC we make this suggestion that the money be given directly to us. Now I will ask this meeting to pass a resolution." It was passed by acclamation. No vote was taken.

Members of the IOC, the supreme ruling body of the Games, are expected to resist the demand. It had so far kept tight control over its solidarity fund — the name given to the share of television revenue that is spent on behalf of NOCS.

The host city takes two thirds of television fees and the IOC one third. After deducting small amounts for judges' expenses and other comparatively small items at the games, the IOC splits its share three ways. It keeps one

third for its own administrative expenses, hands one third to the 26 Olympic sports federations and gives one third to the NOCs in the form of financial aid for coaching courses and technical equipment.

But the IOC has always controlled the spending. In recent years there have been mounting complaints from NOCs who think they are not getting enough.

One delegate after another made criticisms

after Masaji Kiyakawa, a vice-president of the IOC and chairman of the solidarity commission, outlined the solidarity budget for 1981.

The budget included \$400,000 for running expenses of the solidarity office in Lausanne, \$200,000 to help ANOC set up a headquarters in Paris, \$400,000 to help finance the coming Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, \$50,000 for the Olympic Academy at Olympia, and \$60,000 for visits to NOCs by IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Help to NOCS amounted to less than half of the total budget of \$2,040,000. Sir Denis Follows, president of the British Olympic Association, said the whole of the money should be handed over to ANOC. He added: "I take exception to the rather paternalistic attitude adopted toward the NOCs. We are treated as a kind of charitable institution."

Richard Pound, president of the Canadian Olympic Association and himself a member of the IOC, declared the budget was completely unacceptable. "If it were my money I would give away for Olympic solidarity I would not

## Notts trounce Surrey to strengthen position

LONDON, Aug. 4 (R) — Nottinghamshire stretched their lead at the top of the English County Cricket Championship table to 27 points when they despatched second-placed Surrey by an innings and 15 runs at Trent Bridge Monday.

Surrey had been expected to offer the leaders a stern test in this top-of-the-table clash but that challenge never materialized thanks to the efforts of New Zealander Richard Hadlee and South African captain Clive Rice.

Hadlee hit 98 Nottinghamshire's 293. A first innings lead of 118, before combining with Rice to bowl Surrey out for 103. Rice took six for 44 and Hadlee three for 15. West Indian paceman Sylvester Clarke finished top score for Surrey with 34.

Another West Indian who was on form with the bat was the incomparable Viv Richards, who hammered 153 in 162 minutes as Somerset finished 300 ahead of Yorkshire with five second innings wickets standing.

'South African tour

**TCB warns Test stars**

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AFP) — England's Test cricketers could face an international annual meeting if they accept an invitation to play in a private cricket series in South Africa this winter. That was a clear warning behind a statement issued by the English Test and County Cricket Board Sunday night.

The statement said: "The Board understands that plans are being made to organize a team of international calibre to tour or to play a series of matches in South Africa in the near future."

"The Board wishes to make it clear that any cricketer who takes part in any such international or representative match in South Africa could thereby make himself ineligible for future selection for England."

The statement comes on the heels of the International Cricket Conference decision to confirm South Africa's exclusion from

### Springbok tour

## Muldoon acts to end crisis

WELLINGTON, Aug. 4 (R) — Advocates and opponents of the South African rugby tour, which has provoked violent demonstrations and split public opinion in New Zealand, agreed Tuesday to consider a compromise proposal to defuse tension.

The formula calls for the last of the Springbok scheduled 16 matches — the third Test against the All Blacks on September 12 — to be cancelled, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon told a news conference.

Rallies against South Africa's apartheid system would be held instead on that day, according to the proposal.

Anti-tour groups would have to guarantee to reduce the level of protest during the remaining six weeks of the two-month tour but they would be allowed to state their case at each match.

The compromise was suggested by a race relations conciliator at a meeting between Muldoon, police, rugby officials and representatives of both anti and pro-tour groups.

The New Zealand Rugby Football Union Chairman, Ces Blazey said that the Union's National Council would consider the proposal next week.

David Cuthbert, spokesman for the leading anti-tour group HART (Half All Racial Tours), said the proposal would be circulated to the group's members without comment and he would wait for a response.

The deputy chairman of HART, Michael Law said that the meeting had come to a standstill on the critical issue of outright cancellation of the tour.

Muldoon, who threatened to call a snap election on the law-and-order issue if the talks failed, said the meeting had made only limited progress. The South Africans have played three matches and will play a fourth in Wanganui Wednesday.

A match in Hamilton on July 25 was cancelled on the advice of police after 1,000 demonstrators invaded the pitch and a protester threatened to crash a stolen plane into the grandstand.

The meeting, due to have been held Monday, was delayed 24 hours while anti-tour groups considered whether to attend.

Cuthbert, said prior to the meeting that

Moscow, Aug. 4 (R) — Soviet pole vaulter Konstantin Volkov cleared 5.84 meters in a competition to mark Soviet Railway Workers' Day in his native city of Irkutsk Monday, but his effort may not be recognised as a world record.

Volkov's leap beat the previous record of 5.82 meters set by compatriot Valdimir Polyakov in Tbilisi last June.

Lebow said there would be separate races for men and women and that there would be about 20 of the world's leading runners in each race.

The 25-year-old Ovett set the world mark last year in Oslo, Norway. Coghill established the indoor mark of 3:50.6 earlier this year at San Diego and Scott broke Jim Ryun's 14-year-old outdoor American record with a 3:49.65 clocking last month in Oslo.

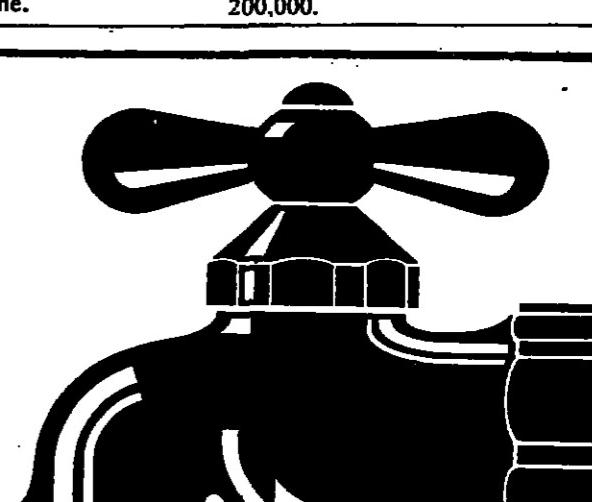
The race will be held on a straight course, beginning in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at Fifth Avenue and 82nd street and will end at Fifth and 62nd. Bleachers will be set up along the course and Lebow estimates the crowd could reach 200,000.

**Magnificent leap**

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (R) — Soviet pole vaulter Konstantin Volkov cleared 5.84 meters in a competition to mark Soviet Railway Workers' Day in his native city of Irkutsk Monday, but his effort may not be recognised as a world record.

Mayor Ralph Klein of Calgary, Alberta, told of his city's ambitions to host the Winter Games. He said: "If we are permitted to hold the Games it will bring to the Olympic movement the peace, the serenity and the feeling that have been missing from the Olympic movement thus far."

Sigge Bergmann, former secretary of the International Ski Federation, spoke for the Swedes, who want to split the Winter Games between Falun and Are, an hour's flying time apart. Benito Ferronato made a presentation on behalf of Cortina d'Ampezzo, the Italian Alpine resort which previously hosted the Winter Games in 1956. Similar reports were made by Nagoya, Japan, and Seoul, Korea, rivals for the 1988 Summer Games.



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*Liaison subsidies*

## 'Big 4' hike interest 12% on aircraft loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (R) — The United States has reached agreement with France, Britain and West Germany to charge a higher common interest rate on export loans for the purchase of aircraft, the U.S. Export-Import Bank has announced.

U.S. officials described Monday the agreement as unprecedented and a major breakthrough in U.S. efforts to limit what it called export subsidies by other countries.

Under the agreement, each country has agreed to charge at least 12 percent interest on export credit loans for competing aircraft.

The U.S. Export-Import Bank, at present, offers a rate of 9.25 percent to foreign firms that purchase American aircraft.

According to U.S. officials, West European countries have been offering between 7.5 and 8.75 percent on comparable loans, making up the difference with government subsidies.

The chairman of the Export-Import Bank, William Draper, said the U.S. hoped the 18

other members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including Japan, would also accept the agreement.

Draper said he believed the aircraft agreement may pave the way for accords on all export credit loans. For years the U.S. has said that interest rates on export loans should rise to market levels, now running at 16 percent and higher, and that all government subsidies should be eliminated.

But France, whose economy depends heavily on exports, has resisted attempt to raise rates. Draper said the aircraft agreement suggested new French President Francois Mitterrand's government might be more willing than its predecessors to negotiate for higher rates.

The new agreement, which does not affect loans already in the pipeline, will remain in force until September next year and will apply to American aircraft that compete with the European Airbus, Draper said.

**Mexico cuts oil price to U.S.**

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — Mexico's state petroleum monopoly, Pemex, has announced a new pricing policy that caters to the United States, but is sure to annoy some of its other customers.

In a communiqué issued late Monday Pemex announced that during the month of August its lightweight Isthmus crude, used to make gasoline, will be sold to the United States at \$34.50 U.S. per barrel.

But the same Isthmus-type crude will cost European countries \$36 per barrel and Japan, which buys 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico, \$36.50 per barrel dollars a barrel.

The communiqué said the price of Mexico's heavy Maya crude will show a similar variation, at least during August, with the United States paying \$29 per barrel, while Europe and Japan pay \$30 and \$31 respectively.

There was no immediate explanation of why the United States was to be given preferential treatment. In the past, Pemex spokesmen said, Mexico's oil prices did not vary substantially from country to country. In the case of Japan observers speculated that Pemex was punishing the country for having turned down an offer to increase its purchases of Mexican crude by 200,000 barrels a day.

**Mobil's last ditch battle for Conoco**

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — record bidding war heated up. "Monday as Mobil Corp. boosted its bid for Conoco Inc. to \$8.5 billion saying it was "unlikely" that antitrust problems would prevent its takeover of the nation's ninth-largest oil company. The bid means mobil has raised its offer for Conoco to \$11.5 a share Mobil, the number 2 oil company, already had the highest offer on the table for Conoco, \$8.2 billion, but the Justice Department blocked it from buying any shares and held open the possibility it will file suit to stop Mobil-Conoco merger.

To win the largest corporate bidding war in history, Mobil must persuade enough of the Conoco shareholders who offered shares to Du Pont Co. to withdraw them before mid-night Tuesday.

Du Pont, the largest chemical company in the country, already has offered more than half Conoco's shares and plans to begin buying them Wednesday, pending final antitrust approval.

The third bidder, Seagram Co. Ltd., began buying shares Saturday for \$92 each and has accumulated about 18 percent of Conoco's stock. Conoco is prized for its large reserves of coal, oil and natural gas. Any Conoco takeover will dwarf the \$3.6 billion 1979 acquisition of Brighouse Oil Co. by Shell Oil Co., now the largest merger ever.

**OAPEC calls to phase out 'flag' ships**

KUWAIT, Aug. 4 (R) — Ships which fly flags of convenience prejudice the interests of developing Arab countries and should be phased out, the nine-member Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said Tuesday.

Developing countries control only a tenth of the world's shipping fleet but produce bulk cargo, mainly oil and oil products, that account for two thirds of world trade. OAPEC said in its statement.

OAPEC said United Nations studies showed that so-called open registry fleets flying flags of convenience had adversely affected the growth of national fleets, particularly oil fleets, of the developing countries.

"Phasing out flags of convenience is thus of vital importance to the developing Arab countries," it said.

Shipowners use flags of convenience,

Confusion over Pemex's pricing policy has reigned since Jorge Diaz Serrano, a leading contender for the Mexican presidency, resigned as Pemex director June 6 amid criticism from other officials for reducing the price of Maya crude by \$4 per barrel.

Diaz Serrano did not alter Isthmus price which was selling for \$38.50 a barrel when he left office.

Diaz Serrano was replaced by Julio Mocetza Cid an assistant to President Jose Lopez Portillo. Mocetza Cid has cut the price of Isthmus crude by about \$4.50 dollars a barrel.

The fact that prices have continued to drop since Diaz Serrano resigned has led many observers to believe that criticism of Diaz Serrano was prompted by his political opponents — other contenders for the presidency — rather than any real error he might have made in reducing the price of Maya crude.

Mexico's oil exports in August will total 1.4 million barrels a day, an increase of about 300,000 barrels over June when the country hit by the worldwide supply glut, Pemex said. It said Mexico's oil export earnings will total \$15 billion by the end of 1981, an increase of 50 percent over 1980.

**Global tea glut hits Indian units**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (R) — India's tea industry is facing a crisis because of a surplus on world markets and rising production costs, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee said Tuesday.

He was speaking at a conference here of tea producers and official trade agencies, convened by the government to discuss the plight of the industry. Mukherjee said the emergence of a large number of tea-exporting countries in the last two decades had led to an abundance of tea on the world market and presented Indian exports with stiff competition.

Rising production costs and sluggish home demand had added to the difficulties of many

tea plantations, which were reducing their use of fertilizers, weed-killers and pesticides.

This would eventually lead to lower yields and make Indian tea less competitive and remunerative on world markets, Mukherjee said.

Commerce Secretary P.K. Kaul said while world tea production was rising by five percent a year, consumption was increasing by two percent. This had led to a progressive reduction in world prices.

India expects to export 240 million kgs (20,000 tons) of tea in the current year ending next March compared with 225 million kgs (225,000 tons) last year, a commerce ministry official said last month.

**Sea talks run into rough weather**

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (AP) — The U.N. conference on the law of sea reconvened with scathing Soviet criticism that the U.S. government's on-going review risks "torpedoing" the nearly complete draft treaty on peaceful use of the oceans and their resources.

The U.S. review, announced in March, has effectively stalled the 150-nation conference which, less than a year ago, seemed on the verge of winding up intricate and often tedious negotiations begun in 1974.

At the behest of the "Group of 77" representing more than 100 developing countries, the chief American negotiator, James L. Malone, is to present at a private meeting Wednesday the "tentative conclusions" of the Reagan administration's review.

Malone told the Associated Press Monday that private discussions with other delegations have elicited "more or less favorable" reactions to aspects of the review which he declined to discuss.

Shortly after the conference opened Monday, Soviet Ambassador Seymour P. Korzynev accused the United States of seeking to

obtain a "lopsided treaty" on the rest of the world.

Washington has said that its revision of the overall draft convention will not be completed before the autumn. The draft convention, on which negotiations began in 1973 within the United Nations, aims at controlling exploitation of the world's seas. The conference is chaired by Tommy Koh (Singapore).

**Japan's sales of motorbike up**

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP) — Sales of Japan's motorbikes abroad rose faster last year than sales of any other export category, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Tuesday.

The export volume of motorbike sales rose 41 percent last year, while car sales grew 30 percent, and television sets 28 percent. Overall Japanese exports rose a total of 17 percent in volume.

**OECD sees Japan trade balance improving**

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP) — Japan can look forward to an improving trade balance, and should stimulate internal demand instead of relying on its export markets as it strives for economic growth, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Tuesday.

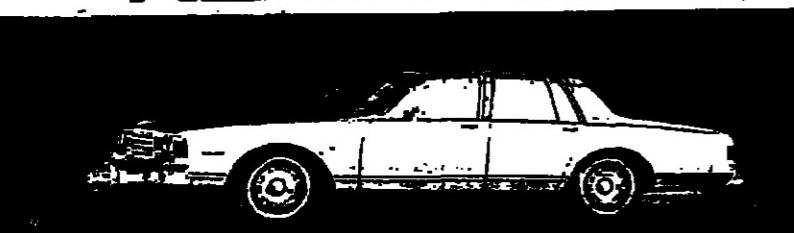
The "trade surplus was expected to widen in 1981 and 1982," the OECD said, adding that the "current account was forecast to move from a deficit of \$4.5 billion (annual rate) in the second half of 1980 to approximate balance during the forecasting period." This period ends in December, 1982.

It also recommended that the yen be allowed to rise freely to reflect the country's performances in productivity and the overcoming of inflation. This will go a long way toward "stemming rising protectionist sentiments abroad," OECD said and would prevent Japanese goods from becoming artificially cheap due to an under-valued yen.

A macro-economic response to the problem of trade frictions would clearly be more satisfactory than measures restricting the free movement of goods," the organization which groups the world's major industrial powers said in an apparent reference to the country's

<img alt="Advertisement for Hotel Alsalam Meridien Jeddah. It features a large logo with the letters 'M' and 'A' intertwined, followed by 'HOTEL ALSALAM MERIDIEN JEDDAH'. Below this is a large 'WANTED' sign. The text reads: 'Experienced Executive Male Secretary must be fluent in English, Arabic and French will be an asset. To be able to type minimum — 50 W/M, short hand → 100 W/M. Attractive Salary and Benefits to right person. Must hold transferable iqama. Qualified applicant should apply personally with short resume and one photo to the Personnel Office between 3:0

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PAGE 12

*Foreign instigation seen*

## Gambian hostages still in rebel hands

DAKAR, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Gambian left-wing rebels continued to hold out with 29 hostages Tuesday near the capital of Banjul, but were reportedly encircled by Senegalese troops and loyalists of President Dawda Jawara.

The hostages include 18 children and Lady Jile, one of Sir Dawda's two wives. They were being held in the rebel stronghold near Bakau, a major Banjul suburb and no negotiations for their release had started contrary to earlier reports.

Between 100 and 200 persons have been killed since the Marxist-Leninist rebels attempted to oust the president Thursday while he was in London for the royal wedding, informed sources have reported. A number of people were reportedly arrested Monday as the government searched for hidden arms.

Meanwhile, Kouki Samba Sanyang, head of Gambian police, said on the rebel radio that the rebels were determined to fight to the finish. But loyalists expressed hope that the rebels would be cowed into demanding a ceasefire.

Sir Dawda has charged that the rebels were helped by another country which has not named and Senegalese radio has reported that the insurgents were armed with Soviet-made weapons. But the Soviet news agency Tass said Monday that rifles and Soviet-made cross country vehicles were sold to Sir Dawda's government before the rebellion.

Earlier, the rebels freed two Senegalese diplomats. Diplomatic sources said Tuesday the two were believed to have been released after the president's radio appeal to the rebels to surrender and free their captives.

The sources said one of the freed diplomats was Seydou Nourou Ba, threatened with death after the rebels tried to seize power in the small west African state. Senegalese government sources said three days ago that Ba had been freed but he was later reported to be still in the hands of the rebels. The identity of the other diplomat released was not immediately known.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Gambia, Sir Dawda told the rebels their lives would be spared if they laid down weapons and released their captives. He also appealed to all Gambians to return to work.

Eyewitnesses in Banjul said there had been a lot of looting during the insurrection, much of it by prisoners who had been freed and armed by the rebels. Forces loyal to Sir Dawda had started disarming civilians who

### Fraser leaves

### Delhi after talks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser left here Tuesday for Canberra after a 12-hour visit during which he had wide-ranging talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

According to an Indian spokesman, during a hour's formal meeting soon after Fraser's arrival, here the two prime ministers had substantial discussions on the North-South problems in the context of the forthcoming summit in Mexico.

They also exchanged views on the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Melbourne from Sept. 30 and the situation in Southern Africa, particularly Namibia.

Fraser stopped in Delhi for an official visit on his way home from London where he attended the royal wedding. Australian Governor General Sir Zelman Cowen, traveling in the same plane, also broke his journey here and had a brief meeting with President N. Sanjiva Reddy.

### Ammonia fumes kill 22

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Twenty-two persons died and almost 1,000 inhaled dangerous fumes when a goods train ran off the rails north of here leaking ammonia from two tankers, the Red Cross reported.

The local Red Cross said early Wednesday that the goods train ran off the rails at Montaña, some 100 kms from here and 420 kms north of Mexico City. A dense cloud of ammonia enveloped the station, with the burning fumes affecting the passengers of another train.



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### New test devised for gravity theory

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — A 20-year-old multi-million dollar search by scientists to prove one of Albert Einstein's more obscure predictions about gravity may be helped by a new test devised by three cosmologists, the science magazine *Nature* reports.

According to an advance account of the magazine story appearing in *The Times* of London Tuesday, the cosmologists suggest the orbit of planets should be studied in the hunt for gravitational waves. Einstein's theory contends the influence of one mass on another is transmitted through space by gravitational waves. So far, no experiment has been successful in proving the theory.

Previous tests have involved massive metal objects designed to resonate if gravitational waves with the same frequency pass through them. Critics of those tests say the metal objects were not sensitive enough to register gravitational forces. Under a newly devised test, the cosmologists would in effect be using entire planets — by measuring their orbits — to forecast the waves, *Nature* said.

### Bolivian junta makes peace bid with rebels

LA PAZ, Aug. 4 (AFP) — A three-man government negotiating team went to Santa Cruz Tuesday night in another bid to end a coup attempt in the city after rebels had rejected an earlier mission's promise that Bolivian leader Gen. Luis Garcia Meza would resign on Thursday if the rebels gave up.

The first team, led by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Angel Mariscal, left after Gen. Garcia Meza promised to give a nationwide televised address to clarify the situation. That speech was later postponed for undisclosed reasons.

In Santa Cruz, 500 kms east of La Paz, coup leaders Gen. Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Añez renewed their call for Gen. Garcia Meza's immediate resignation. They said at a news conference that they wanted to ensure a free country, to end corruption and drug traffic, and to restore national dignity.

### 1,000 peace marchers nearing Paris

CHANTILLY, France, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Some 1,000 peace marchers were setting out from nearby Pont Sainte Maxence Tuesday toward Paris after spending the past six weeks walking from Copenhagen to dramatize an appeal for disarmament.

The marchers, mostly northern Europeans of all ages and including several Buddhist monks, intended to arrive at UNESCO headquarters in the French capital on Aug. 6, after a more than 1,000-km trip. The sunburned marchers, singing as they walked country roads, were to link up with Paris-area pacifist groups at Le Bourget Wednesday before the final push into Paris Thursday.

In Tokyo, more than 100 delegates from various parts of the world, including Nobel Peace Prize winner Philip Noel-Baker, Tues-

EVACUATION BEGINS: A view of the main parking lot of the West German transit camp for evacuated people and refugees from the Eastern countries shows many cars with Polish car license plates. The cars belong to Polish citizens of German descent, who have recently arrived in Friedland, West Germany, in order to escape what they feel is a dubious future resulting from growing tensions between labor and the government.

### Warsaw crossroads jammed

### Poles begin warning strike

WARSAW, Aug. 4 (AP) — Some 300 heavy trucks and buses jammed Warsaw's big central intersection Tuesday as a confrontation between the government and Solidarity union over Poland's food crisis went into its second day. As the crowd of onlookers grew at the Warsaw crossroads, factory sirens blared out the start of a one-hour warning strike in Czestochowa, an industrial center some 210 kins southwest of here.

Solidarity staged the biggest mobile protest ever seen here and organized the strike in Czestochowa and planned others in a wave of nationwide protests over food shortages, meat ration cuts, and proposed price rises.

The Communist Party plans to call its 200-member central committee into its first crisis session Saturday, showing the grave concern it shares with the government, which has apparently decided to wait out the Warsaw drivers' protest.

Some observers contend police may have stopped the motorcade in Warsaw Monday as a show of strength after the July party congress elected new leaders. But both the authorities, who announced emergency measures to deal with the food crisis Sunday, and Solidarity, which adjourned talks with the government Monday after "heated words," appeared determined not to back down from the standoff.

"We are here to win," Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told a news conference here Monday. "We have conceded too much ground so far. The vehicles can remain where they are even for 18 days, if necessary." National Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said the buses and trucks would stay locked in lines on two avenues leading to the intersection until the start of a strike by factory workers Wednesday.

About a score of unarmed police officers directed traffic and blocked further passage of the motorcade, stalling the vehicles with red-and-white Polish flags and banners fluttering in a light breeze. Several hundred curious pedestrians milled about the site on a cloudless and cool day when it would normally be jammed with people going to and from work.

Solidarity workers wearing red-and-white armbands and helmets of the same colors kept people from wandering into the center of the circle where Marszałkowski Street, the

city's main thoroughfare, meets Jaroslawice Avenue.

Meanwhile, some 100,000 workers in Czestochowa "walked off the job in 300 factories at 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) to protest local shortages of food and other goods, a Solidarity spokesman said. The city, which has 230,000 inhabitants, was plastered with flags, posters and slogans.

Meanwhile, workers in Piotrkow Trybunalski went on strike alert and planned a warning strike Friday. Solidarity in Krakow planned a hunger march Thursday, and other protest planning sessions were to be held in Gdańsk and elsewhere.

Both the government and the union were to meet for talks again Thursday to seek a way out of the crisis. Solidarity leaders described government proposals as "vague," but the authorities said they needed time to study Solidarity's position.

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city's main thoroughfare, meets Jaroslawice Avenue.

Meanwhile, some 100,000 workers in Czestochowa "walked off the job in 300 factories at 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) to protest local shortages of food and other goods, a Solidarity spokesman said. The city, which has 230,000 inhabitants, was plastered with flags, posters and slogans.

Meanwhile, workers in Piotrkow Trybunalski went on strike alert and planned a warning strike Friday. Solidarity in Krakow planned a hunger march Thursday, and other protest planning sessions were to be held in Gdańsk and elsewhere.

The study estimates that if the trend continued, the population of Asian cities, which totaled 218 million in 1950 and 574 million in 1975 will reach close to 1.5 billion by the end of the century.

Six out of seven Asian governments have initiated measures to slow down or reverse the exodus but "most migration policies have had little success," the study says.

It warns that "only when the benefits of development filter down to the rural poor will they stop trying to better their lot by migrating to the cities."

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